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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

GEN. TOOMBS ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

On the 17th of last month Gen. Toombs, of Georgia, delivered a speech at Sparta, in that State, at the call of a portion of his countrymen who desired to hear his views upon the "State of the Country." We regret that we have space only for the following extracts touching some important measures, which we publish that our readers may learn the views of distinguished and leading men in other States than our own:

General Toombs took up the Conscription Act, and discussed it at some length. It was unconstitutional, because, in calling out the militia, it did not leave it, as the constitution required, to the States, instead of the Central Government, to officer the militia. It threw the power of appointing officers into the hands of the Executive, rather than allows our brave volunteers to elect their own officers, as it was their constitutional right to do. He paid a glowing tribute to our volunteers who had, previous to the Conscription Act, borne our flag in triumph upon every battle field, under officers of their own election. To deprive them of their constitutional right of election was to make them too much like regulars—soldiers of a form of service so odious, that not one regiment of such, in due form, had been found to breast the tide of blood in this fight. There were no such troops as regulars in our service.

General Toombs desired to be understood at this point. He desired just as many men called into the field as the exigency required. He himself had proposed in Montgomery, to put 500,000 men at the absolute control of the President, to be called out and to serve when and where he might deem best—reserving nothing but the constitutional guarantee that the States might officer their own forces, and the troops elect their own commanders.

Gen. Toombs next discussed the Confederate Tax Act. He did not deny the right of taxation to its fullest extent. But he thought the provisions of the Act not wisely adapted to the end in view. He thought that the tax in kind, imposed by this Act, was particularly unfortunate. It would lead to the accumulation of government stores which would rot for the lack of transportation, and be a dead loss to the country. The government should purchase its supplies as they were needed, at fair market rates. The idea of impressing supplies and forcing men to take less than they were worth, was an exploded idea of the dark ages—was foolish, absurd and unjust. It was most unequal in its operation. Take the item of corn, for instance, worth $8 a bushel. Government seized it, and allowed $2 a bushel for it. Here the farmer lost a dollar a bushel on his corn, and then paid his proportion of tax besides. This was peculiarly hard upon the farmers in the army, and Congress should repeal the present unjust Act, and pass another upon a more equitable basis. Many other things were said by the speaker in his analysis of the Tax Act.

The 3d measure discussed by Gen. Toombs was State Endorsement of Confederate Bonds, to which the speaker was opposed. It was like asking his servant to endorse his note, when that servant was liable for the payment, without endorsement. The question of finances was one of tremendous magnitude—one which it was impossible for him to discuss, in full, upon that occasion. He referred to the heavy expenses of the war, and to the depreciation of Confederate notes. It was well for us not to shut our eyes to this unwelcome fact. It might happen that these notes would come not to be worth more than continental money. In that event, it would be all important to preserve State credit intact, to meet the emergency, and carry on the war. Some people, seeing State bonds at a premium, imagine that if the States would endorse Confederate bonds, this act would bring them up to the value of State currency. On the contrary, it would bring State currency down to the level of Confederate bonds. This he wished to avoid, and hold State credit as a last resort, in the last emergency.

Throughout his effort, Gen Toombs paid glowing tributes to Southern women, who had done so much for Southern independence—which always elicited rounds of applause.

The last subject discussed by Gen. Toombs was martial law. He was utterly opposed to it. The Constitution bestowed sufficient powers upon the Government, and they were amply sufficient, during war as well as peace. The Constitution was designed for war and peace both. It was adopted almost amid the booming of cannon and the clangor of arms, and it was not true that it was to be regarded only in times of peace. A great many people said, away with the Constitution until we attain our independence. This was as if you should throw away the pearl of great price in order that you might find it. Away with any such idea. Maintain your personal liberty while you are achieving your independence. The one was worthless without the other. The Southern people had been justly indignant at Lincoln's suspension of the *habeas corpus* and abridgment of personal liberty and freedom of discussion even among Yankees. "Are you," said he, "more jealous of the rights of Yankees than you are of your own? I cannot believe it. I believe our Constitution to be sufficient for peace, or for war. Preserve it unsullied and unbroken in all its purity, and strike not for independence alone, but let our motto be independence and liberty, one and inseperable, now and forever."

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VICKSBURG. EXPLOSION OF A MINE—TERRIFIC SCENE.

The correspondent of the New York World, writing from before Vicksburg on the 26th ult., gives an account of the bombardment of the day before and the result of Grant's first experiment in mining Vicksburg. The letter says:

The way in which the fort on McPherson's front was exploded is, as we learn from some of the participants, as follows: After the diggers had cut across the middle of the fort, which was a prominent fort, and by reason of our flanking it has been so pierced as to be almost of the parallelogram or nearly an oblong shape, they deposited in it a ton of powder, and then sealed up the cavity as tightly as possible. A train of powder any slow match only required to explode this immense mass and set free the enormous gaseous force, so soon as the disposition was made for the climacteric.

On yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the troops all along the line might have been seen in order of battle, the guns keeping up their usual din and the sharpshooters more than usually brisk with their fire. Several prominent officers might have been seen, glasses in hand, and their eyes turned in two directions, mainly, however, on the hump of land in the centre. Presently a movement might have been seen of the earth; upward it rose, as if some slumbering Man of the Mountain were shaking off the superfluous covering; in a moment more, through a gaping crater, a shaft of white smoke rushed through, and then a cloud of dust. An instant clatter of firearms then commenced and raged with painful intensity for an hour, when, out of the confusion of smoke, something might have been seen of two sets of combatants almost, as you may say, at arm's length.

All this while, before and after the explosion, there was a terrific cannonade. Previously, every gun along the line was in play and the intervals of a few seconds not filled with the burst of shells, the crack of guns of all calibres were closed up by the more awful crackle of the infantry along the whole line. It is true that no assault was being made along the line, but the whole circuit of muskets was firing, firing into the aimless air; nobody was to be seen, there were the bleak ridges as ever, there the silent forts; but the bullets were whizzing into their entrenchments in myriads of radial lines. We have come to learn and to realize how fatal all this shower of leaden hail may have been, if it had no ulterior purpose, though not a soul was to be seen. Its real purpose was, however, to prevent any concentration on the critical point by feigning an attack at all. Besides the one on the centre, another was selected on Blair's front, which, as we learned afterwards, proved abortive, there being an insufficiency of powder, or being placed too loosely in the mine.

After the explosion—which, by the way, was either noiseless, or at least not noticeable in the rear of heavy guns—our soldiers rushed for the breach, intending to occupy the whole of the work. The blast had opened up a rift right across the fort, extending from wall to wall. The rebels, as if they had knowledge of the design, or else by a marvelous coincidence, rushed simultaneously from the other end. The powder had left a couple of huge projecting lips, and between them a crater like fissure, making the distance from furrow to furrow from ten to twenty feet. Thus, ranged behind the new formed walls, our men found themselves face to face with their foes, and a dire and dreadful slaughter commenced from perhaps three hundred men on each side, within this arena of two hundred feet length.

The contest was severe, and the fresh packs of rifles kept on opening on all sides. The gunners loaded and fired away vigorously.—The rebels crowded up with great spirit. Our men went in, a regiment at a time, with full cartridge-boxes, and in thirty minutes were relieved by others. The firing for about an hour was more terrific than any battle field ever the gory field of war has witnessed. Had every shot touched its man there would have been half a million slain; as it was, by far the greater portion of them found lodgment in the stolid clay.

The first regiment which rushed in was the scarred remnant of the Forty-fifth Illinois, whose members lie on a dozen illustrious fields, led by Colonel Maltby. Its loss was necessarily severe. It was seconded by the "Bloody Seventh" Missouri, who were soon recalled.

Next went in the Twentieth Illinois, who kept up a gallant resistance for a half hour, when the Thirty-first Illinois, under Lieutenant Colonel Reese, went in. Subsequently, during the evening and night, the Twenty-third Indiana, the Forty-sixth Illinois, and the Fifty-sixth Illinois, the latter under its beloved Colonel, Melancthon Smith. The list then commenced again relieving in the same order.

The *melee* at first was terrible, although the losses were not proportionate at all to the noise. The men on both sides were engaged in throwing up temporary works, with a view to getting a light field-piece in position. They had gotten a notched piece of timber rolled up to the top of the rough bank, when smash came a blast from a ten pounder right in their faces, sending the stick of timber right amongst them, singing their hair and blackening them with the discharge, killing two or three outright.

This blow struck Col. Maltby with stunning force. The rattle of musketry kept up until nightfall. Our batteries on Lightburn and Giles Smith's front, as well as from Burbridge, kept firing on the rebels; but from the heaviness of the combatants the missiles either did not reach the thick of the rebel opposition, or came so close as to injure our own men. In a few hours, however, they had felt so much reconciled to their position as to commence a most dangerous and dreadful piece of warfare, casting lighted shells over into one end of the fort. Some grenades, it is said, were first thrown, and afterwards twenty tons and twenty fours. Our forces seeing the enemy and destruction, still felt secure enough to commence the same game, heaving, however, some very heavy shells to the rebel end of the work. There is only one precaution against this species of fighting; that is, in such a case to dig a funnel-shaped pit or pits within the inclosure, into which the shells shall roll and explode in a depression at the bottom, prepared for the purpose. This practice has been continued up to this morning.

I may here say that our possession of this end of the fort is regarded as complete as that of the enemy to the rest. It is believed, also, by General McPherson and his engineers that if not too much pressed he can in a day or two establish a battery within the work. The contest still rages, and as both sides are throwing up earthworks, it seems as if we might find a the end of a few days our point gained and our lines advanced to a most commanding position.

Our losses, I grieve to say, include several very fine officers. The total, up to noon today, in this particular division, will amount to about three hundred in killed and wounded—perhaps forty of the former. Major Leander Fink is killed by a ball through the forehead. Colonel Melancthon Smith, an excellent soldier and model gentleman, is dangerously, and we fear mortally wounded.

The substantial value of this operation, which must have been as deadly in life and limb to the enemy as to ourselves, is that it enables us to break into their chain of reciprocally supporting works at the point where they are the nearest being impregnable. Two or three such gaps in their line, they are obliged to draw back to their inner line, battery after battery being silenced, until the compass of their works is so small that from every side they are in range of some of our cannon. Locomotion above ground thus becomes impossible; without this they are unable to feed or relieve their overtasked men, and so are whipped. We can scarcely imagine that even the vindictive tenacity of Pemberton will continue resistance to this extremity when the finale is in no way changed.

This would be a long process to undertake, and involve an immense amount of work and life in view of the vast furrows of pits and the sacrifices already made; but it would grow more rapid as we proceeded, as it is also certain of its end.

THE DEFENCES OF VICKSBURG.

Speaking of the strength of the fortifications around Vicksburg, the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says:

After a careful reconnoissance of the rebel works, one of our Generals assured me that he would prefer to storm Vicksburg from the river. Nothing could be more elaborate than the defences upon the East. To the north of the city, where it was expected that they would be most strongly entrenched, we found the rebels on the morning after our arrival busy as beavers constructing a line of earthworks.—After a heavy cannonade by Langroven's battery and others, they were dislodged, and Gen. Steele was enabled to advance a half mile or so nearer. Opposite McClernard the rebels have hardly turned a spadeful of earth except to repair, during the night, breaches made by our 30 pounder Parrotts during the day.

The line of fortifications is constructed after the most approved system of military engineering. It describes a zig zag course—to illustrate by a rude figure, like that of a worm fence. The sides of the retreating angle are simply strong rifle pits, but they completely enfilade each other, besides affording a flanking fire from the heavy guns which man the fortifications. These bastions stud the apex of every salient angle, which is naturally the weak point and are of the most formidable description.—One in particular of great size, and opposite McPherson, which, I understand is called Fort Vicksburg, is in places apparently from 15 to 20 feet high, and nearly perpendicular. The cannon which man them are of heavy calibre, but not as numerous as the river batteries.—The great guns which poured their death storm into our assulting fusilla of transports, such as the far famed "Whistling Dick," *et id omne genus*, are not so mounted as to be moved, and are most of them still in their old position.—And it is well known that of not far from 90 field pieces, composing pretty much all their available artillery, which Pemberton moved out to confront us inland, seventy-four were captured.

Still several new guns have been mounted and opened fire on us since the siege began, but not in numbers sufficient to render them exceedingly formidable. The great strength of their redoubts lies in their internal construction. The Forlorn Hope of the 22d ascertained, to their cost, that after running the gauntlet of murderous volleys from the rifle pits, and actually scaling the rebel earthworks, they were still a long way from victory. Instead of being masters of an apparently deserted fort, they found themselves exposed to a fire from rifle pits, which, running from front to rear, pour in a cross fire upon troops entering by the corner of the redoubt, and after dislodging the enemy from the whole interior, they were shot down from an ambuscade behind another line of rifle pits, which, instead of the usual curtain, forms the rear of the fort. More than one of these entrenched works were actually scaled, but the interior, so far from being an asylum for the assailants, proved to be a chamber, to which the open ground outside, swept as it were by covenant volleys, was preferable.

Vicksburg Fallen.

JACKSON, July 7, 1863.

Hon J. A. Seddon, Sec'y of War:

Vicksburg capitulated on the 4th inst. The garrison was paroled, and are to be returned to our lines; the officers retaining their side arms and personal baggage. This intelligence was brought by an officer who left the place on Sunday, the 5th.

J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

GREAT BATTLE AT GETTYSBURG, PENN.

A sanguinary battle was fought at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the 1st and 2nd instant. We give below such accounts of this battle as have been received in Northern papers:

THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

The Baltimore American has the following accounts of the first day's battle:

It appears that at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning (the 1st inst.,) the 1st and 11th Corps of the Army of the Potomac reached Gettysburg, entering from the [illegible] of the town, and marching directly through to the west side, the cavalry force of the enemy falling back as we advanced. On passing out of the west end of the town, the enemy was observed advancing from the Chambersburg pike, in line of battle, towards the town, evidently endeavoring to hold an advantageous position commanding the town. The 1st corps, under Gen. Reynolds, was in the advance, and pushed forward at double quick to secure the advantageous position. The enemy, under Longstreet and Hill, advanced steadily, and in a few minutes a heavy fire, both of artillery and musketry, was opened along the whole federal line. The 11th Army Corps, under Gen. Howard, was also soon in position, and for a time a heavy battle raged. Several charges were made by the enemy to dislodge our forces, all of which were unsuccessful.

At 3 o'clock the enemy massed his entire forces and endeavored to turn our right wing. Gen. Reynolds advanced to meet them, and a heavy infantry fight ensued, in which both parties suffered severely, volley after volley of musketry being poured into the opposing columns with deadly effect. In the charge Maj. Gen. Reynolds fell mortally wounded, and died soon after being conveyed to Gettysburg. He was, as usual, leading his corps, and in the thickest of the fight. Gen. Paul, commanding the 3d brigade of the 1st army corps, was also killed on the field, and Colonels Wistar and Stone fell severely wounded, and were taken prisoners by the enemy.—The field between the contending armies was strewn with the dead and wounded, and it is said that the enemy suffered fully as heavily as we did, though it is not known what was their loss in officers.

The effort to flank our right wing entirely failed, and we hold the prominent and commanding position for which the struggle was made at the close of the fight, which ceased for the day about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At this time two more corps of Gen. Meade's army reached the field, and during the night the main body of our army was in position to meet any demonstration that the enemy might make in the morning, or to advance on him, as the Commanding General might decide. The 1st army corps nobly maintained its position against the effort to flank its right, and scarcely faltered for a moment, when its gallant commander fell under the murderous fire of the enemy. A great and decisive battle was considered imminent, and, notwithstanding our severe loss in officers, the advantages of the day were regarded as decidedly with our forces.

The army was in fine condition, full of enthusiasm for the coming battle, and confident of success. Gen. Meade had also, it was thought, concentrated his forces to a greater extent than the enemy, a large portion of whose army was still scattered up through the Cumberland Valley.

Col. Wistar commanded the Pennsylvania 'Bucktails,' and Colonel Stone also commanded a Pennsylvania regiment, and both were in the 2d brigade of the 1st army corps. Col. S., at the time of receiving his wound, was acting as Brig. Gen'l of the brigade. Gen. Newton took command of the 1st army corps on the fall of Gen. Reynolds.

General Paul commanded the 3d brigade of the same corps, and was a most efficient officer.

Some gentlemen connected with the press who arrived here last Thursday evening, from Gettysburg, having left before day light in the morning, represent the condition of affairs at the close of the fight on Wednesday evening to have been still more favorable and promising of a successful issue than the previous information we had received. They state that the rebels had held Gettysburg for some time previous to the approach of our army, and had not only occupied, but had commenced fortifying the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance towards Chambersburg and the mouth of the Cumberland Valley.

The movement of Gen. Reynolds and the rapidity with which he advanced after entering the east end of the town took them somewhat by surprise, and he soon obtained the prominent position which the rebels were fortifying. The fighting through the balance of the day was in a futile attempt on their part to regain this important position, from which they were frequently repulsed.

Early in the afternoon both Longstreet and Hill combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank, when Gen'l Howard's 11th corps, (the Dutch corps,) which broke and ran at Chancellorsville, dashed in to regain their lost laurels, and most nobly did they repulse these two veteran corps of the rebel army. The repulse was so complete that no further attempt was made by the enemy during the balance of the day, and night closed in with our holding the position chosen by the enemy to give us battle from. The 3d and 12th army corps also came on the field after the last repulse of the enemy, but owing to the fall of Gen. Reynolds, and the lateness of the hour, as well as the exhaustion of the men, and the desire to take care of the wounded, it was determined not to push the enemy for a renewal of the conflict.

When our informant left the field yesterday (Thursday) morning, Gen. Meade had arrived, and the main body of our army was in position, ready to push the enemy so soon as day should dawn.

Gettysburg is just 25 miles east of Chambersburg, over a fine rolling country most of the way, which will doubtless be the scene of the great battle of the rebel invasion.

From one of the officers who came down in charge of prisoners, who arrived last night, who left Gettysburg Wednesday afternoon, we have accounts not so favorable as those given by other parties. He describes the fight on that day as rather unfavorable to our arms, and states that the enemy held the field at the close of the day, our forces having fallen back after the fall of Gen. Reynolds; that the attack of the enemy was so sudden and unexpected that both the corps of Hill and Longstreet were for a time engaged with Gen. Reynolds' corps, and that the 11th corps took but little part in the battle.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHTING.

The American learns from parties that left Gettysburg at noon Thursday, that up to that time everything was progressing favorably for the Federal arms. It says:

Up to that time they assert that over 6,000 prisoners had been captured and sent to Union bridge for transportation to Baltimore. At nine o'clock last night a train with 800 prisoners, the first instalment of those captured, arrived at the Baltimore depot, and shortly after Gen. Schenck announced from his headquarters that those then in Baltimore and at the Relay House, which would soon be in his possession, amounted to 2,300. We learn that nearly 1,000 of these prisoners were captured on Wednesday evening by the 11th army corps in their gallant charge on Longstreet's corps. They are said to have at first slightly faltered, but their officers cried to them to remember Chancellorsville,' when they rushed into the fight with a fury that was irresistible, and the whole line of the enemy gave way before them.

During the early part of Thursday, up to noon, at which hour our informant left, there had been no general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in heavy loss to the enemy and the capture of nearly 5,000 prisoners. In all these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of Gen. Meade, our arms were entirely successful; but the enemy studiously avoided a general engagement, and it was thought there would be none before to day, when it was said to be the intention of Gen. Meade to press the enemy along the whole line.

The prudence and skill displayed by Gen. Meade in the management of his army and the strategy evinced by him in coping with Lee, had already won the confidence of his troops, and his presence among the lines drew forth the strongest demonstration of attachment. The army evinced a determination to win at all hazards, and has been strongly impressed by their officers with the dreadful consequences that would ensue to them and the country if a disaster should occur to our arms in the coming conflict.

The enemy was rapidly concentrating his troops yesterday from the Cumberland Valley towards Chambersburg, and Gen. Meade's whole army had reached the field of battle. If Gen. Couch presses on the enemy down the Valley, with his troops from Harrisburg, which is confidently expected, we may look for a glorious result.

VERY LATEST FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Thursday, 8, a. m.

(Correspondence of Philadelphia Inquirer.)

To day, and on Pennsylvania soil, has been fought one of the most desperate and bloody battles of this accursed rebellion.

We have attacked a force honestly our superior in numbers—a force not worn down with 19 days' rapid marching in heat and rain, dust and mud—and one splendidly positioned and entrenched. Against all these advantages, has a portion of our war worn, battle scarred veterans struggled, never flinching or skulking from any duty assigned them; but making desperate bayonet charges, rushing into the jaws of death and although suffering severely, yet they have managed to seriously cripple the enemy, and, at the same time, to retain possession of the town of Gettysburg, which they sought to repossess. In our letter of yesterday we told of the gallant charge of Buford's division of cavalry, when they succeeded in driving a large number of rebels of the same arm of the service.

This morning early the 1st and 11th army corps, which had been during the night encamped near Emmettsburg, advanced, the 1st corps marching in the following order: 1st division, under Gen. Wadsworth; 3d division, Gen. Doubleday; these followed by five full batteries under Col. Wainwright; bringing up the rear was the splendid division of Col. Robinson—this corps having been in the advance during the whole time of our march from Falmouth, were the first force of infantry to reach Gettysburg and to come up with and fight the enemy.

During the day this corps had been under the direction of Gen. Doubleday—General Reynolds being in command of the right wing, comprising the 1st, 3d, 11th and 12th corps.

When some three miles from town, and while quietly marching along, the sound of heavy and rapid cannon firing was heard coming from the direction beyond Gettysburg. Almost at the same instant Capt. Mitchell, a gallant aid upon Gen. Reynolds' staff, came dashing down the road with orders to the various division commanders to rush forward their divisions as rapidly as possible. The order was given to double quick, which was instantly obeyed, and kept up until the intervening space where our batteries were engaged was passed over. These batteries, two in number, were a part of the artillery belonging to Gen'l Buford's division, and were stationed some half a mile to the south of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, while the opposing force were stationed and snugly entrenched upon the east side of Marsh Creek, and about the same distance from the Seminary as were our own forces. The latter was the first to open fire, and were for a time compelling our batteries to retire from their position. This they were quietly doing, and in good order, when the division of Gen. Wadsworth came to their support, the two able regiments, the 2d Wisconsin and the 24th Michigan, rushing up and driving from in front of them the infantry force who were making desperate efforts to capture these pieces. When these supports arrived the batteries again took up a commanding position, which they were enabled to hold during the day.

In rear of the position so taken up, and to the right, the division of General Wadsworth was drawn up in line of battle, with the division of General Robinson holding the second line. At the moment that these formations were completed the rebels, emboldened by their partial success in driving from position the batteries, attempted another charge, with the object of seizing the pieces, when the brigades of the 2d division, with fixed bayonets, made a charge upon them, and such as were not killed were taken prisoners. Two entire regiments—a Tennessee and Mississippi regiment—were then bagged.

Immediately after the arrival and going into position of the first corps, the 11th under the amiable and brave Gen. Howard, who had been in the rear and marching on the same road as the first made their appearance, marched directly through the town and at once formed a line of battle on the right of the Chambersburg road and some half a mile west of the college, which is located at the extreme end of the town! After some three hours of artillery dueling the rebels commenced to retire. There were massed two infantry corps, and in this formation a pursuit of their retreating column was commenced. After driving them back towards the mountain, something over a mile, soon after 4 o'clock it was discovered that with an extensive force of infantry and cavalry, they were endeavoring to turn our left flank, with a view probably to get between us and our supply trains. Before this being noticed, and it being evident that our reinforcements, the 3d and 12th corps, who had been anxiously inquired after during the entire day, were not yet up, no other alternative was offered us than to retire to the East of the town, and take to a better position upon the top of a hill and along the line of road leading to Emmettsburg. This was done, but in a admirable order, no unusual haste being apparent, while at the same time all ammunition and supply wagons as were up to the front were sent to the rear.

A little after 4 o'clock the 3d corps, under command of Gen. Sickles, came upon the field, and went into position upon the left of that held early in the morning by the 1st corps. The 12th, under General Slocumb, as well, arrived about the same time, and were stationed upon the right of the 11th corps. After those two corps, as well as those who had borne the heat and burthen of the day, were formed in battle array, they made an advance, and with but little resistance succeeded in driving the rebels from the town, and back into the position they first occupied early in the morning. In this manner, and in these locations, both armies are resting for the night.

The 2d, 5th and 6th Corps are moving this way, and by morning will be up, and ready to do battle with us.

While the latter mentioned movement was being made, the enemy kept up a continual rain of shot and shell upon the town, and, when ceasing, their cavalry dashed through the town, capturing all stray parties there congregated, together with the wounded, who were occupants of, and the surgeons and nurses who were in attendance, in the many hastily organized hospitals there located. While the firing was in progress some few buildings were set on fire, but the town not being compactly built only such buildings as were struck by the shells were consumed.

This correspondent gives the names as killed, of the Federal officers, Maj. Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Paul, and quite a number of Colonels and Captains, and continues:

Our losses, though, are enormously heavy, especially among the field and line officers. Neither are warranted in guessing how seriously the rebels have suffered.

Of the rebels nothing definite as to their numerical strength is here positively known; at least, if known, is not stated, some placing their entire strength in Pennsylvania at 80,000, others at 125,000.

Our scouts report that to-night Hill is reinforcing the enemy, and that they are moving down the mountain by three different roads. Their position to day was one of unusual excellence, and selected with the same eyes to natural defence and strength which has ever characterized them—upon the side of a broad running stream and with a high mountain back of them, their artillery upon the hill side in a position one above the other, like seats in the parquette of a theatre.

The news of this battle created intense excitement in Baltimore, and all places of business, except those specially exempt were closed, and the city assumed "quite a holiday appearance." A large number of dwellings were visited by the military, and all arms found were confiscated. An order has been issued by Gen. Schenck prohibiting citizens from keeping arms in their possession unless enrolled by volunteer companies for the defence of their homes.

BATTLE AT CARLISLE.

HARRISBURG, July 1.—The last rebel left Carlisle yesterday morning, and the town was occupied by a portion of our forces under Gen. Smith. About 5 o'clock, the rebel cavalry appeared in large force, having come in on the York road.

A rebel officer sent in a flag of truce to Gen. Smith, demanding the surrender of the town, which was refused. On receiving Gen. Smith's reply, the enemy opened on the town with artillery; which was promptly replied to. Firing continued at intervals until about ten o'clock, when the rebels fell back in the direction whence they came. Before leaving they burned the barracks, gas works, and other dwellings. Many buildings suffered considerably from the rebel artillery. The Court House was struck several times.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THURSDAY'S FIGHT.

At 4½ o'clock, P. M., the enemy sent his first compliments by a salvo of artillery, his first shells falling uncomfortably near General Meade's head quarters. From this hour forth to 8½ o'clock, occurred by all odds the most sanguinary engagement yet chronicled in the annals of the war, considering its short duration. The artillery attack which was made by the enemy on the left and centre, was rapidly followed by the advance of his infantry. The third corps received the attack with great coolness. The rebels at once made for our flank, and kept moving heavy columns in that direction. This necessitated support, which was quickly given by the fifth co ps. The division of General Barnes being sent to the right, and that of General Ayres, regulars, to the left, with General Crawford in reserve.

The battle now became perfectly fearful.—The armies engaged each other at very short range, and for three long hours the war of musketry was incessant. I have heard more noise, louder crashes, in other battles, but I never saw or heard of such desperate, tenacious fighting as took place on this flank. The enemy would often bring up suddenly a heavy column of men, and force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our own line of glittering steel. The dispositions of the enemy were very rapid, for look where you would on that field a body of rebels would be advancing. Our disposi ions were equally rapid. At half past six General Sickles was struck in the right leg by a piece of shell, and borne from the field. The injury was so great that amputation became necessary, and it was performed successfully—the limb being taken off below the knee.

The struggle grew hotter and hotter. The second corps was called on for aid, and though its own position was strongly threatened, yet the first division, formerly Gen. Hancock's, flung themselves into the fight with desperation, and after a long and obstinate conflict, the enemy slowly and sullenly gave way. In this last charge the brigade of Gen. Caldwell, second corps, and that of Col. Switzer, from the fifth corps, won great honors. The charges made by our men deserve mention, but want of time forbids. The rebels made frequent attempts to capture our artillery, and at one time had Watson's battery in their possession, but it was re-taken in a furious charge by Birney's division.

The battle lasted till fully 8½ o'clock, when the enemy fell back to his old position, and left our veterans the ensanguined victors of that field. Our pickets were thrown out, and our lines covered most of the field, including a great number of the enemy's dead and wounded.

I visited some portions of the line by moonlight, and can bear personal witness to the terrible ferocity of the battle. In front of Gen'l Webb's was found the body of Gen. Barksdale, that once haughty and violent rebel, who craved as a dying boon a cup of water and a stretcher from an ambulance boy. He is literally cut to pieces with wounds, and must die.

A great and magnificent feature of this fight is the splendid use of artillery. Though our line of battle was only a mile and a half long, yet almost every battery belonging to the army of the Potomac was more or less engaged. Every one of the reserve batteries was brought into action, the positions for use being numerous. The enemy also used artillery largely, but not to near so great an extent as we did.

The battle of Friday—The fighting renewed and still going on—Gen. Barksdale, of Miss., certainly killed—The Latest.

On the next (Friday) morning, the battle was renewed, and wss still going on up to the date of our latest advices from the North. A dispatch dated at Gettysburg on Friday, the 3d, says:

The third day's battle began this morning, at 4 o'clock. It is now 7 o'clock, and a circle of fire of musketry and artillery on the south side of Gettysburg describes the field of contest. The musketry fight is wholly within the woods; the artillery occupies the eminence shorn of timber.

The attack was commenced by the rebels on our right. The fight there has been unceasing, and the irregularity of the fire—slack and scattering for a while, and then heavy and continuous—indicates reinforcements of both sides.

The men at this hour are in the best of spirits, and the general officers feel confident of the result. The battle has been planned and thus far fought by Gen. Meade with equal prudence (ably and energetically assisted by Gen. Butterfield, who has not left the army of the Potomac) and courage.

The day is now overcast, and the air damp and cool. The sky threatens rain, and a fog already obscures the outer edge of the field of battle.

General Barksdale, of Mississippi, wounded yesterday, is lying dead within our lines. The rumor of the death of Longstreet, brought by rebel prisoners yesterday, is confirmed by prisoners taken this morning. Longstreet's and Hill's corps are said to be fighting on right; Ewell's in front.

1600 prisoners thus far during the engagement, have been sent to the rear, and more are here.

What the result may be to-day cannot now be predicted.

Important dispatches have been captured by Capt. Dahlgren and the gallant scout Kline, from Jeff Davis and Cooper to Gen. Lee. They indicate anxiety for the position of Richmond. Both decline to send Lee the reinforcements from Beauregard he asked for.

The New York Tribune, in its editorial summary of the latest news, thus sums up:

Our special telegrams give a clear understanding of the momentous events which have taken place at Gettysburg, Penn., within the past 3 days. On Wednesday the action was brought on by Gen. Reynolds, simply because he thought himself in superior force to the enemy. The action was not general, and was not intended to be so by Gen. Meade. *Our forces engaged on that day were repulsed*, because overpowered and outflanked, but they subsequently fell back to a position which they held in the rear of Gettysburg. On Thursday there was no fighting until 4½ o'clock, P. M. At that hour a bloody engagement was commenced, lasting until dark, and resulting in a substantial success to our arms. The battle was commenced by the enemy with terrific force. Their entire army was engaged. Yesterday the third day's battle commenced at 4 o'clock in the morning, the field of contest being on the south side of Gettysburg, and the musketry fighting being wholly within the woods, while the artillery was posted on eminences, from which the timber had been cut. The attacks on this day as on the day previous, was commenced by the rebels, our right being the main point aimed at. There the fight was unceasing, until the date of our last dispatches from the battle field—10 o'clock, A. M.—Longstreet's and Hill's corps were said to be engaged there, while Ewell was on the front. The enemy as well as ourselves, had suffered heavily in prominent officers.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GENERAL MEADE.

The following were the official dispatches from Gen. Meade:

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 3.—An official dispatch was received this afternoon from Maj. Gen. Meade, dated Headquarters Army of the Potomac, July 2, 11 o'clock, P. M., which says:

"The enemy attacked me about 4 P. M. this day, and after one of the severests contests of the war, was repulsed at all points. We have suffered considerably in killed and wounded.—Among the former, are Brigadier Generals Paul and Zook, and among the wounded, Generals Sickles, Barlow, Graham and Warren, slightly. We have taken a large number of prisoners."

A later dispatch has been received from Maj. Gen. Meade, dated 8 o'clock this morning, which says:

"The action commenced again at early day light upon various parts of the line. The enemy thus far have made no impression upon my position. All accounts agree in placing their whole army here. Prisoners report that Longstreet's and A. P. Hill's forces were much injured yesterday, and had many general officers killed. Gen. Barksdale, of Miss., is dead—His body is within our lines. We have thus far about 1,600 prisoners, and a small number yet to be started."

LATE NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Through the courtesy of the Signal Office, we have Northern papers of the 7th, from which we make up the following summary of news:

LATE NEWS FROM LEE'S ARMY.

The papers of the 7th have very little additional news of the movements of the armies than what we already have had. The Baltimore Gazette sums up the situation as follows, in its editorial column:

What we really know in regard to the battles before Gettysburg, amounts simply to this: The Confederates were attacked on Wednesday by the Federal advance, consisting of two army corps, under Reynolds and Howard, respectively, which they drove back with great slaughter, capturing many prisoners. On Thursday afternoon, the whole of the Federal forces having reached the scene of action, the latter were in turn attacked in the strong positions selected for them and partially fortified by General Meade, and repulsed the Confederates after a sanguinary conflict, continued until late in the night. At early dawn on Friday the Confederates again attempted to storm the Federal positions. The battle lasted through the whole day, and resulted in a more signal repulse than was that of the previous day.

The losses in the several engagements are acknowledged to have been extraordinarily severe on both sides—the Federal loss in general officers being beyond all precedent, and attesting alike the fierceness of the struggle and the tenacity with which it was maintained. During the night of Saturday General Lee, finding it impossible to drive Meade from the heights he occupied, withdrew the whole of his command and fell back towards the mountains in the direction of Cashtown and Fairfield. The Federal cavalry were at once pushed forward in pursuit; and at this point the actual narrative ends, so far as official advices are concerned. What has followed since then is almost wholly conjectural. Whether Lee continued his retreat towards the Potomac, or whether he has taken up a position in the mountains or elsewhere, hoping to draw Meade after him, are questions which no one appears to be able to answer with any degree of confidence. The opinion has been expressed in some quarters that another and perhaps a greater battle than any that has yet taken place will yet be fought somewhere in the vicinity of Antietam, but, as it is now admitted that Lee holds the passes of the South Mountain, he may elect to fight or to retire, as circumstances may dictate.

FALSE RUMORS—THE REAL SITUATION.

The Baltimore Gazette discredits and ridicules the extravagant stories put forth by the abolition sheets of the "repulse," "disaster," "retreat," "rout," of Lee's army. In referring to them, the Gazette says:

We give no credence to the stories now afloat in regard to the demoralized condition of his troops, to the capture of "acres of wagons"—a magnificent specimen of Munchausenism—to the many thousands of prisoners that are said to have been captured, or to the one hundred and eighteen guns which one dispatch tells us fell into the hands of the Federals. General Meade has claims to no such array of trophies. It is doubtful whether he has captured a single gun. He speaks of a large number of battle-flags taken, but is entirely silent as to artillery. His prisoners probably amount, all told, to between five and six thousand. How many stragglers may since have been added to that number we shall probably learn hereafter. What number of Federal prisoners were taken by the Confederates has never yet been stated, except vaguely and by way of comparison. We learn, however, by a telegram from Harrisburg, dated yesterday, that four thousand five hundred prisoners have been paroled by General Lee, and forwarded to Harrisburg—being those, we believe, which were captured during the fight on Wednesday. That there were others taken during the two subsequent days is at least highly probable, although we can not speak in regard to this with any certainty.

We also learn that the forces sent by Meade from Gettysburg in pursuit of Lee, encountered his rear guard on Sunday afternoon, somewhere in the direction of Greencastle and Monterey, and the latter being strongly posted, checked the pursuit.

A telegram from Frederick last night states that the pontoon bridge at Williamsport, which General French reported was destroyed by a force under his command, was not destroyed at all; but that when the attempt was made, the presence of a large Confederate force at Williamsport induced the officer in command of the Federal troops to abandon the enterprise.

CONGRATULATORY ORDER OF GEN. MEADE.

Gen. Meade has issued the following address to his army:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR GETTYSBURG, July 4, 1863.—General Order No. 68.—The commanding general in behalf of the country thanks the army of the Potomac for the glorious result of the recent operations.

Our enemy, superior in numbers, and flushed with the pride of a successful invasion, attempted to overcome or destroy this army. Utterly baffled and defeated, he has now withdrawn from the contest.

The privations and fatigue the army has endured, and the heroic courage and gallantry it has displayed, will be matters of history to be ever remembered.

Our task is not yet accomplished, and the commanding General looks to the army for greater efforts to drive from our soil every vestige of the presence of the invader.

It is right and proper that we should, on suitable occasions, return our grateful thanks to the Almighty Disposer of events, that in the goodness of His Providence, He has thought fit to give victory to the cause of the just.

By command of Major General George G. Meade.

[Signed] S. A. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

The Three Days' Battles at Gettysburg—Desperate Fighting—Immense Losses on Both Sides—Fearful Carnage.

The New York Tribune publishes a connected naritive of the battles about Gettysburg, commencing with the opening engagement of Wednesday and closing with the final engagement of Friday evening. These accounts add nothing material to those which we already have had, and they are so warped and distorted that the groundwork of truth is scarcely discoverable beneath the mass of pigment and varnish with which it is overlaid. One of the correspondents, describing the battle of Friday, says:

On Friday morning at 4 o'clock Slocum's line opened a terrific fire on Ewell's men. The enemy responded in a most furious charge, for which mode of fighting they are justly celebrated. The fighting on Thursday on the left where Longstreet and Hill fought with most terrible desperation for three hours, and the subsequent battle on the right by Ewell, were regarded by the oldest officers in the army as the most obstinate and deadly contest of the war. Officers and men lay dead in fearful numbers. But the enemy's charge in response to Slocum's fire seemed ten times more furious.

With fiendish yells and such contempt of death during six full hours, they hurled their solid masses against the well defended lines. Nothing during the war has equalled this six hours of carnage. The dead were lying literally in heaps, many hit in all manner of degrees, from a clean shot through the head to bodies torn to pieces by exploding shells.

The battle ceased at eleven o'clock, and there was a pause like to the stillness of death resting for three hours on the living and the dead.

Describing the terrific artillery duel in this battle, the same correspondent says:

At two o'clock on Friday afternoon Lee opened a line of artillery fire from about one hundred guns. The firing was responded to by all the batteries on the hill, and then ensued three hours of cannonading unsurpassed in incessant fierceness by any artillery battle on this continent. The sight and sound were awfully sublime. The hills trembled beneath the concussion. The sound filled the heavens and nature, as it were, stood still to contemplate the scene.

Horses were shot down by scores, gun carriages were demolished, pieces dismounted, caissons exploded, whole batteries were swept away, and cannoniers and officers killed and wounded in numbers almost incredible. No less than fifteen caissons were exploded on the heights, and two regular batteries on the right of the cemetry were completely demolished.

General Meade's headquarters were forced to take refuge behind the rocks near General Slocum's headquarters. The non-combatants were especially alarmed, but the fighting members thought it a joke to see their associates flee the wrath to come, pent up in rebel shells.

General Howard's head quarters were in the cemetry, and were raked in a fearful manner; men fell all round him, but himself and staff escaped.

The correspondent sums up the result of the battle thus:

The summary of this battle it would be difficult to give at this time. Both sides have lost heavily. The country about Gettysburg is crowded with wounded men. Every house and barn is a hospital. Probably, in the aggregate of both armies, fifty thousand men have been placed *hors de combat*. The apportionment of this loss would probably be twenty thousand Union and thirty thousand rebels.—In addition to this, we have captured from twelve to twenty thousand prisoners, which is more than quadruple what they have taken from us, including our wounded who fell into their hands on Wednesday, and whowere recaptured by us in Gettysburg this morning.

Another Federal correspondent says of the loss:

Sickles' corps was literally cut to pieces.—The second corps also suffered fearfully. The slaughter on both sides has been terrible; 15,000 will scarcely cover the casualties in killed and wounded in the national army.

The Yankees seem not to know where Lee's army is at least they locate it at no place. All their dispatches are confused and conflicting and give no positive information from either Lee or Meade's army. The following is Meade's dispatch, after the battles about Gettysburg:

Headquarters Army of the Potomac, 7.30, A. M., July 5.—Major General Halleck:—The enemy retired under cover of the night and a heavy rain, in the direction of Fairfield and Cashtown. My cavalry are in pursuit.—I cannot give you the details of our captures in prisoners, colors and arms. Upwards of twenty battle flags will be turned in from one corps. My wounded and those of the enemy are in our hands.

G. G. MEADE, Major General.

A dispatch from Gettysburg says:

The enemy have retreated towards the Potomac. Our troops have been engaged all day in burying the dead and relieving the wounded.

Preparations are in progress to intercept Lee's passage of the Potomac, and our army is already in motion.

Lee paroled yesterday about two thousand Union prisoners, evidently not wishing to be burdened with their care. They were received by General Couch at Chambersburg.

The report that General Longstreet was captured, wounded and died, proves to have been incorrect.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNT

Of the Battle of Gettysburg---Gen'l Lee Falls Back in Good Order to Hagerstown-Our Army not to Evacuate Maryland---Ten Thousand Yankees Captured.

A wounded officer of Wright's brigade, who arrived here yesterday evening, gives some highly interesting particulars of the battles of Gettysburg, which entirely changes the face of the news published from Northern sources. He left Gettysburg at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. From his statement we gather the following particulars:

In the fight of Wednesday and Thursday we whipped the enemy badly. On Friday the fight again commenced, being chiefly done by our centre, which was composed of Longstreet's corps and two divisions of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps. Neither the right nor left wing was seriously engaged. We drove the enemy back 5 miles to the heights, which he had fortified.—In driving them this 5 miles we broke through two of their lines of battle formed to receive the onset of our troops, and finally charged them to the heights. Here our men were ordered to charge the heights, and the order being executed resulted in our repulse.

On Friday night our wagon trains were ordered to fall back, and commenced going to the rear. It is supposed that our army fell back from want of provisions. There was no scarcity of ammunition, for there were many trains of ordnance out of which not a single cartridge or shell had been taken. Some of them were attacked by the enemy, but Imboden's cavalry successfully drove them off.—Those of our men who were slightly wounded and could walk were sent off Saturday about noon. Those who were severely wounded were left in hospitals near the battle field.

In the fights of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Gen. Lee took about 10,000 prisoners, who were promptly sent to the rear, and who, our informant thinks, will reach Virginia safely. During the same time we lost bout 4,000 prisoners and about 11,000 killed and wounded—making our loss 15,000 in all. The battle was the most furious that has taken place in this country, and the losses of the enemy in killed and wounded must exceed ours. In the charge upon them which drove them 5 miles, their loss, while flying before our troops was enormous. Wright's brigade suffered severely. One of the regiments which went into action with a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and 5 or 6 Captains, came out in charge of a Second Lieutenant, the ranking officers having been either killed or wounded.

Our informant says that our army fell back with the greatest deliberation and order—to use his expression—"splendidly." There was no demoralization. None of the officers have any idea that Gen. Lee intends to re-cross the Potomac, nor has that intention been even hinted at by the officers commanding corps.—It was generally and distinctly understood that the falling back was caused by the difficulty in obtaining provisions through so long a line of communication as that from Gettysburg to Williamsport, and no one in the army believed that it was intended to evacuate Maryland.—The men were in good spirits, and ready for another fight with the enemy.

The Potomac, when our informant crossed, was very high. It is proper to state that the officer from whom the above information was obtained was a very intelligent, cool, and deliberate person, and one not likely to exaggerate any fact which he might have learned.

We last night conversed with two wounded soldiers of Pickett's division, who left Gettysburg at 12 o'clock on Saturday. They report that Pickett's division was with Longstreet in the centre, on Friday, and participated in the charge upon the heights. The charge resulted in a repulse, but nothing else. The enemy did not leave his fortified heights to try a battle in the field again that day. Our two informants, who were wounded, went back to their tents on the same ground they had occupied the night before, and the next day at noon were sent off to Martinsburg. They report the loss in the division as very heavy. The 1st Va., in Kemper's brigade, and the 14th Va., also in Armistead's brigade, suffered heavily. Col. J. Gregory Hodges, of the latter regiment, one of the best and bravest officers of the army, was reported by our informant to be killed or severely wounded. The 53d Va., also in Armistead's brigade, suffered heavily. The Captains of companies H and K (names not recollected) are reported killed. They say that in the falling back of our army there was *no straggling*, and that it was done in excellent order. Skirmishing was going on when they left at noon Saturday.

We were informed in an authentic quarter late last night, that a gentleman had arrived in Richmond from Washington yesterday evening, who left the latter city on Sunday night. He reports that the news received there up to that time was decidedly unfavorable to the Federal arms, and that a deep and manifest feeling of despondency pervaded the whole community in consequence of the intelligence. Efforts were made to prevent the information received by the authorities from going to the public. Little confidence was felt in the ability of Meade's army to prevent Lee's advance on that city when he should attempt it, and much anxiety was felt for the safety of the city. No security was felt against its fall.

It was rumored during the afternoon of yesterday that a dispatch had been received by the President from Gen. Lee, stating that his army in good order, had fallen back to Hagerstown. We inquired of the President of the truth of this report, and were assured that no such dispatch had been received by him. It is stated, however, that a dispatch was received (by whom we could not learn) from the commanding officer of the Post at Martinsburg, stating that the army had reached Hagerstown, with a large number of prisoners, and that our forces were entrenching themselves on the hills around the town.

A gentleman who lived all the early part of his life in Gettysburg makes the following statement, from which it will be seen how difficult it is to surround or cut off Gen. Lee:

"Gettysburg lies Northeast of Baltimore 52 miles, 80 from Washington on the road through Frederick, which is Southeast from it a distance of 32 miles. There is a chain of mountains lying on the West of and within 8 miles of Gettysburg on the West, extending South through Frederick county. If Gen. Lee fell back towards the Potomac he had the advantage of these mountains, as a pursuing army would have to go around them southward through Frederick, or else be exposed to the narrow passes of these mountains."

The following additional gives a summary of the great Battle:

MARTINSBURG, July 5, 1863.—The great battle in the Northern field of operations commenced on Wednesday, the 1st. Late on that day Ewell and A. P. Hill attacked the enemy at Gettysburg, Ewell leading the right, Hill the centre, and Early the left. Our forces drove the enemy from the town that afternoon. On Thursday the battle was renewed, and the enemy was driven into his breastworks upon some heights which he had secured. The fighting on Wednesday was severe, but on Thursday not so furious. On Thursday the report is the enemy was heavily reinforced—some say by three army corps. On Friday the fight was renewed by our troops attempting to storm the enemy's works. We succeeded, but were compelled to retire.—Lee then, on Friday evening, changed his front, and moved behind the town of Gettysburg, and on Saturday morning was in line of battle, expecting a renewal of the engagement. All the information received here comes through Major Hawks, of Ewell's command, who left Gettysburg on Saturday morning. He says that Gen. Longstreet did not come up till very late, and I understood him to mean late on Friday. Our loss on the two first days was not very great. On Friday our loss was heavy, especially in Pickett's division. Gens. Barksdale and Garnett were killed. Gen. Trimble lost a leg, and Gen. Hood an arm. Col. Kenan, of North Carolina, is severely wounded in the thigh.

A train of wagons belonging to Longstreet, was, on yesterday, attacked by the enemy at Greencastle, and a large number captured, with their teams. It is strange to me that a single wagon should reach our army. They have been going sometimes without an escort, and when guarded the number of soldiers is too small for defence, and too large for a procession. The pontoon bridges at Falling Water, over which our trains passed, was attacked and broken up by some forty Yankee cavalry, and there was not even a guard at the place, as I learn. Attention to such *small* matters may be irksome, but their neglect leads to consequences disastrous in the extreme. Some of the wounded just in say that McClellan is in command of the enemy. J.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1863.

OUR TERMS.—Three dollars a year; two dollars for six months,—in advance.

MORE RAIN.—We still hear of heavy rains and destructive freshets all around us, in this and adjoining counties. We have rain here, more or less, every day.

The floods in Dan river, Town Fork, and the Yadkin river, have been very destructive, damaging corn and oats crops to a great extent, and in many instances destroying nearly entire wheat crops.

In Germanton, Mr. Tuttle's house and a tree were struck by lightning. Nobody hurt.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The called session of the Legislature adjourned on Tuesday night last, to meet again on the 4th Monday in November next, after a session of 8 days, having transacted all the important business for which it was convened. The captions of the Acts passed will be found in this paper.

STEPHENS' MISSION TO FORTRESS MONROE.—Correspondence explanatory of Stephens' mission shows that he went to Fortress Monroe as Military Commissioner, to obtain from the Federal authorities an agreement to conduct the war hereafter according to the usages of civilized nations. After waiting two days, Stephens was informed that the proposition for a conference was inadmissable. He therefore returned to Richmond.

☞ Gov. Vance is on a visit to his home in Buncombe county, and expects to return to Raleigh by the 20th.

☞ The Standard supposes our State had some 80 regiments in the late Gettysburg battles.

☞ Col. J. H. Morehead, 45th N. C. T., died at Martinsburg a few days since, of typhoid fever.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.

We learn that a very serious affair occurred in Salisbury on the evening of the 8th inst., between one of our citizens, Lewis Bair, and a man named Royster an employee of the Ordnance Works of this place. Both were severely injured. Knives we understand were used

Like a drowning man catching at straws, with the hope of saving themselves from going to the bottom, certain destructive papers, which have been repudiated by the people, are trying to make a little partizan capital by misrepresenting the purpose of certain petitions introduced into the Legislature by Dr. Kerner, a member from this county. Said petitions were numerously signed, we learn, by some 500 or 600 persons, in the course of three or four days, notwithstanding the busy season.

The Winston *Sentinel* says, with the solemnity of an oath, "if the Lord spares us," we will publish the petition and signers' names, if we can procure a copy. We presume no one who signed the petition, will object; and we believe that no county in the State can parade men more patriotic and devoted to the welfare of their country than, in the main, these petitioners.

Below we copy the petition and ask an attentive examination of it. The Sentinel itself has, more than once, raised its warning voice against any more men being taken from Western North Carolina, as the sequel will show.

To the Senate and House of Commons of North Carolina convened in extra Session, June 30th, 1863.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Forsyth County, being deeply impressed with the danger of starvation, or at least great suffering for want of food, if any more of our laboring population are taken from their homes in this State, which has already furnished largely more than her just and fair quota of troops which (in addition to other evidence to the same effect) is fully attested, by more than one half the killed and wounded on the bloody fields of the Rappahannock being North Carolinians.—And it being the true spirit and meaning of the conscript law, that each State should furnish only her just and fair quota of troops, and it appearing that, in other States the said conscript law is suspended, or its strict execution not exacted: Therefore we view with sincere alarm and apprehension the further call (in addition to that of the conscript law) for 7,000 more men for six months' service, as an unjust burthen and draft on the laboring population of North Carolina, and well calculated to produce, from hunger and want, untold suffering among the soldiers in the army, and their wives, children and *friends at home*. We therefore most earnestly yet respectfully entreat your honorable body to enact such laws as to protect North Carolina from such imposition, and to forbid any more men being taken into the military service until other States shall be called on and required to furnish as North Carolina has done, their full quota of troops.—And as in duty bound your memorialists will ever pray &c.

Now we ask any fair-minded and well informed person, if there is anything wrong or unjust in this petition.

It expresses great apprehension that, if too many laborers are taken from the farms, that a scarcity of food will be produced, and much suffering among the helpless women and children in our land.—Is this not so?

It says, the purpose of the Conscript Law is to require each State to furnish her just and equal proportion of troops.—Is not this so?

It says, North Carolina has furnished more than her just proportion.—Has not nearly every newspaper in the State so declared, and never been contradicted?—Does not the muster-roll in the Adjutant General's office show that North Carolina has furnished eighty-eight thousand four hundred men, (88,400)?—And in the opinion of the Adjutant General, (as we learn) 12,000 more have been furnished, whose names are not on the roll in his office, making at least one hundred thousand men furnished by the State of North Carolina. Thus, while she stands fifth on the list in population, she stands at the head of the list as to the number of troops furnished! Who will deny this?

Then, in the name of common sense and justice, is it not time for the people of North Carolina to pause, and say through the Legislature, (as the General Government heeds not the press) that other States must furnish their just quota of troops, before this State is called on to furnish more men.—That other States must first come up to the true spirit and meaning of the Conscript law, as North Carolina has done.

This is what the petitioners ask, and no more. And we cannot see how any person, but a heartless and unfeeling slave to party power can submit, without a protest, to see that more than half the killed and wounded, on the late great battle fields of Virginia are North Carolinians, in a cause where ten other States are equally interested.

It will be seen from the following extracts from the Sentinel of April 24, that the editor of that sheet entertains similar ideas with the petitioners, which he denounces, in his late issue. The Sentinel says:

"We sincerely hope that there may be no more calls for troops from this section of the State, at least not before the present crops are made. So repeated, frequent and heavy have been the calls for men from this section that the country is actually reduced to great want for the want with which to support the lives of man and beast. But for the timely aid of the large county subscriptions made in this and many adjoining counties, thousands of animals would have died, and many good citizens have been reduced to great suffering if not indeed to actual famine. We regret we have to announce these things; but the justice due this

section of the State, in our humble judgement demands it. We have before called the attention of authorities to the inability of this community to spare more field hands to the service; but the voice of justice in our behalf has not been heard; and we see demands made upon several of the adjoining counties for the Conscription of slaves. This will materially affect the growing crops, and we do sincerely hope that this state of things will stop. It must be apparent to every reflecting mind that our comparatively stony, mountainous and barren lands cannot, with any show of justice, bear so heavy a conscription of men as more fertile and productive regions. Yet in fact according to our white, male and female population, we have actually sent into the service a much larger proportion of men than other sections of the State, where far greater wealth and fertility of soil abound.

We dislike to complain, but the truth ought to be told, and Justice done. It is not fair or right that one section of the country, because of the Conscript act, should suffer more heavily than another. It is not right that our women and children should be brought to suffering while the population of the other more favored sections have plenty. It is not fair that our property holders in this community, should bear a double burden caused by the war."

It all amounts to about the same thing, only that the *Sentinel* is content to grumble and complain and call upon the authorities repeatedly to stop the unjust drain of men from the State, without being heard. But to petition the Legislature for a redress of grievances, as the last resort, is something awful in the eyes of our neighbor.

☞ The Fayetteville *Observer* takes exception to our recent remarks that Western North Carolina cannot afford to send more men into service without entailing extreme suffering and privation upon the country.

We stated nothing more than simple facts, and do not wish to argue the case at this time. In another column our views are more fully expressed. It is very discouraging to know that North Carolina has to do more than her share in the prosecution of the war we are now engaged in, and receives very little credit for what she has done, while other States, who were active in inaugurating the present troubles, and who should always be in the front ranks, are laggard of doing their full share of the fighting, still perhaps dreaming of peaceable secession!—A North Carolinian is even not deemed worthy of holding an important office in the State, by the Confederate Government; for instance, in the case of the appointment of Major Bradford, a *Virginian*, as Collector of one tenth of the produce of the State, and other appointments that might be named.

The people of Western North Carolina are patient and long suffering, and never shrink from their duty, but there is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and we for one are not disposed to stand silently by and see our State imposed upon.

Desertions.

Judging from some of the newspapers, North Carolina appears to be the only State, where deserters from the army are found.—This, however, is not the case, as it occasionally leaks out that in other States a *few* of the same sort abound!—For instance, recently, in Georgia, some forty were arrested in one county; and a Richmond paper says that 50 deserters of the 29th Virginia regiment were received at the Castle a few days since, from Lynchburg.

We mention this merely to show that North Carolina is not the *only sinner*.

THE NEW MILITIA LAW.—We published this law last week. Those who are exempt by the Confederate Exemption law are not liable to the militia call. But the *Home Guard* will embrace all between 18 and 50 not specially exempted by the second section of the State Militia law.

It will be seen that Adjutant General Fowle orders the commanding officers of militia to enroll all able bodied white men between the ages of 40 and 45 years, who are subject to the conscript act. Those who are exempt from military duty by the Exemption of Congress are not to be enrolled under this order.

Each man thus enrolled will bring with him to camp at Raleigh one good pair of shoes, two shirts, two pair socks, and one blanket. See advertisement.

LARGE BEET.—Rev. Robert DeSchweinitz has presented us with a beet, of his own raising, weighing 6 pounds. We learn he has a great many of the same size, and some even larger, but this is a very fine specimen of a *single, solid* beet.

THE 26TH.—From a private letter received under date of Williamsport, July 1st, we learn that the 26th Regiment, N. C. T., was badly cut up in the battles at Gettysburg, Pa. No particulars except that Col. Burgwyn was killed, Lt. Col. Lane wounded, and Lt Briets of this place, was slightly wounded in the foot.

11TH.—From a letter published in the Charlotte Bulletin, we learn that this regiment is also badly cut up,—loss about 400.

THE 46TH.—From a letter published in the Raleigh Progress, it appears that the loss of this regiment was more than *two thirds* killed, wounded and missing.

Gen. Lee's Army, &c.

The 40,000 prisoners reported to have been taken by Gen. Lee at Gettysburg, Pa., have dwindled down to 4000. We have not a word from the 21st Regiment, nor particulars from any of the Regiments in which so many of our readers are interested.

We give all the reports, Northern and Southern accounts, from the battles of Gettysburg and Gen. Lee's army, as we find them in the papers.

At the latest dates Gen. Lee was at Hagerstown, Maryland, and we have rumors of battles at Boonsborough, Williamsport and Leesburg; also of fighting at Hagerstown, in which Southern arms are reported to have been victorious. Among the rumors is one that Gen. Meade is concentrating his forces for the defence of Washington.

The losses in the great battle at Gettysburg, which lasted several days, were very heavy on both sides, after which Gen. Lee retired into Maryland by the same route he had taken into Pennsylvania. It is said that he was much embarrassed by his prisoners, his spoils, his wounded, and that Gen. Meade was too much crippled to pursue him in force. Another great and bloody battle will probably soon be fought.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of a late date estimates the Yankee loss at 20,000, and the Confederate at 15,000. A dispatch from Gen. Meade, dated July 5th, says "the enemy retired under cover of night and a heavy rain in the direction of Fairfield and Cashtown. My cavalry are in pursuit. I can not give you the details of our captures in prisoners, colors, and arms. Upwards of 20 battle flags will be turned in from one corps. My wounded and those of the enemy are in our hands."

Nothing official has yet been received from Gen. Lee.

From the Richmond papers we learn that Col. Harry Burgwyn, of the 26th, and Col. Marshall, of the 52d, Maj. Richardson, of the 52d, and Capt. Camp J. Iredell, of the 47th, of this State, were killed in the Gettysburg battles. Gen. Scales has returned home severely, but not dangerously wounded. Gen. Pettigrew is not seriously wounded. Gen. Pender is dangerously, but not mortally wounded. Gen. Pettigrew's brigade, consisting of the 11th, 47th, 26th, 44th, and 52d, must have suffered severely. The 11th is said to have been badly cut up.

It seems that Gen Lee was successful at all points until Friday evening, when he attacked the enemy in the position they had chosen, and was repulsed with heavy loss.

Attack on Charleston.

Charleston dates of July 10th and 11th state that another attack on that city had commenced. On the 10th, four iron clads were off the bar, one at the mouth of Stono river, one in that river, and 43 other vessels off the harbor. Four Monitors were engaged, and the principal fighting seems to have been with Wagner battery and Morris Island. The infantry fighting was severe, but the Yankees were repulsed twice in their assaults. Confederate loss about 300 in killed, wounded and missing.

Wagner battery was not materially injured, but it is *rumored* that the enemy have taken Morris Island, which is 1400 yards from Fort Sumpter. Clingman's brigade left Wilmington for Charleston on Saturday.

All the companies just organized for local defence in South Carolina, on the call of the President, have been ordered to Charleston. Mayor Macbeth, in view of the fact that the enemy had appeared "in large force by land and sea," has earnestly requested all women and children and other non combatants to leave the City as soon as possible.

Morris Island not taken.

THE POSITION OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

A correspondent of the Atlanta, Ga., *Intelligencer* writing from Chattanooga on the 8d inst., says that by a masterly strategical retrograde movement Gen. Bragg has outwitted Rosecrans, forcing him to follow our army across the mountains, and leaving his base of supplies over 75 miles in the rear, greatly exposed to our cavalry. Our army has fallen back to Bridgeport, with a force at Stevenson, at the junction of the Memphis and Charleston road, thus protecting Huntsville, and preventing our army being flanked—a chain of hills being in our front, and the river at Bridgeport only 14 miles distant, in our rear. Rosecrans's has been joined by Burnside's forces, and all the troops garrisoning the posts from Louisville to Nashville. Our retreat for the last two days has been conducted with great skill the enemy following us up, and skirmishing having been continuous. The enemy holds Decherd, which gives them Winchester and Fayetteville.

It cannot be denied that Bridgeport, in a military sense, is one of the best if not the best, position for defence in the Confederacy

We clip the above from the Richmond Dispatch, and it looks to us a good eal like accommodating oneself to circumstances. We hope it may turn out that Bragg has found a strong position which he can hold. In the mean time, what will become of East Tennessee?

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

MR. HOLDEN:—In your issue of to-day, in a card, Levens J. Hine wants to know the author's name of a piece signed "Vindicator." I am the author, and I challenge him to prove the falsity of the charges which I made against him. If he fails to do so, he may expect to be handled without gloves, and to be shown off in his true colors. W. F. SHULTZ.

Salem, N. C., July 8, 1863.

News by Wednesday's Mail.

Northern dates to the 11th have been received at Richmond. Lincoln has issued orders for 300,000 conscripts. The laws will be enforced. The Herald advertises a Peace Meeting, urging Lincoln to offer amnesty to rebels except Jefferson Davis and other leaders.—Archbishop Kendrick, of Baltimore, died at New York on Wednesday.

The World says the whole number of prisoners, as reported at headquarters to the 9th, was 12,000. Federal loss, killed and wounded, placed at 11,000. Excitement prevails in Kentucky on account of Rebel invasion, and the citizens of Louisville are organizing for defence of that city.

Sickles is not dead, and will recover. A telegram from N Y. claims 27,000 prisoners at Vicksburg, 102 field pieces, 30 seige guns, 50,000 stand of arms, and 57 stand of colors. Only 150 of the garrison were reported fit for duty.

BOONSBORO', July 11.—All quiet along the front this morning. Enemy entirely changed his front, having abandoned Hagerstown, Faukstown, &c.

LATER FROM JACKSON.

Jackson, July 12.—Enemy opened fire at six o'clock this morning from his batteries on our left, and at 8 o'clock, a. m., raised shells on the city. The enemy made a charge but the Washington Artillery and Cobb's Battery repulsed them with heavy loss, capturing 800 prisoners and three stand of colors. Adams' and Stovall's brigades acted gallantly.—The enemy are now moving around our right. Scouts report that Burnside is crossing Birdsong Ferry with two divisions. Col. Withers an old citizen, was killed by a shell.

5,000 MEN AT PLYMOUTH.—The Executive Office received a dispatch from Gen'l Martin yesterday, stating that scouts from the Roanoke reported that Foster had returned to Plymouth with a considerable force, thought to be not less than 5,000 men.

FALL OF PORT HUDSON.

The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

MOBILE, July 13, 1863.

Gen'l Cooper, A. and I. G.:

The New Orleans Era, of the 10th, announces the unconditional surrender of Port Hudson at 7 o'clock on the 9th inst.

(Signed,) GEO. G. GARNER,
Chief of Staff.

Mr. Buchanan was very active, during the late invasion of Pennsylvania, in urging the citizens of Lancaster to enlist for State defence. The newspaper which states this say "the old man is thoroughly devoted to the Union cause, but opposes the administration in its miserable war policy."

The Call for Troops.—The President's requisition upon Tennessee is for 6000 men.—Gov. Harris has called for them by Proclamation.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

The fall of Vicksburg is confirmed. The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 8th says Secretary Welles had received information of the fall of the place on the 4th, from Admiral Porter. He says Gen. Pemberton sent in a flag of truce on the morning of the 4th, offering to surrender if the men were allowed to march out. Gen Grant replied that no man should leave except as a prisoner of war. After consulting with his officers Pemberton surrendered unconditionally. The event caused great rejoicing in the North.

The intelligence from Jackson up to the 10th is that Gen. Grant, having garrisoned Vicksburg, was marching on that place and had engaged Gen Johnston's forces. The Confederates can scarcely hope to hold Jackson against Grant's heavy forces. What direction Grant will take is not known. He may attack Mobile, or he may endeavor to take Gen. Bragg in his rear, while Rosecrans engages him in front.

The fall of Vicksburg cuts off Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas, west of the river, and exposes Mississippi and Alabama east of it to the ravages of the enemy. Tennessee has been lost to us by the retreat of Bragg. The valley of the Mississippi has in all probability passed permanently into the hands of the enemy.

CASUALTIES OF THE GETTYSBURG BATTLE.

RICHMOND, July 12.—A correspondent of the Richmond Whig, writing from Winchester on the 8th says, that in Gen. Joe Davis' Brigade every field officer was wounded. General Hood was wounded in the arm by the fragment of a shell, but the arm will be saved. Gen. Trimble lost the leg wounded in a previous battle. The following embraces a partial list of casualties: Col V. D. Groner, 61st Va; Adjt. Campell, 48th Miss; Col. Miller, 42nd Miss; Lt Col. Smith, 55th N. C.; Col. Edmondson, 38th Va.; Col. DeSaussure, S. C., and Col. Jones 20th Ga, are reported killed. Col. Thomas, 8th Ga, wounded; Col. Jack Brown, 49th Ga, shot through both legs; Col. Kennedy, S. C.; Lt. Col. Whittle, 38th Va.; Col. Thomas Griffin, 18th Miss; Col. Holder, 17th Miss; Col. McElroy, 13th Miss. and Col. Garritt, 19th Va, are reported wounded. Lt. Col. Flexgan, 15th Ala, leg amputated. Col. Lightfoot and Maj. Culver, 6th Ala, and Col. Humphrey and Maj Blair, 2nd Miss, are reported missing. The writer says the disadvantage of our position at Getty burg may be understood by saying that it was decidedly worse than the position of the hostile forces at the first battle of Fredericksburg, reversed. Our loss has dwindled down as astonishingly from the first reports. Most of the wounds are in the hand, arm and leg. It is reported that Meade's army is concentrating near Washington.

Notice.

The Rev. B. A. DAVIS, of Va, will preach the funeral of the late JOHN W. SHELTON, at Kernersville, on the 2d Sunday of August, at 11 o'clock.

DIED:

In Winston, N. C, on the 11th inst., Mrs. MARGARET RIGHTS, consort of Mr. Joshua Rights, aged 70 years.

WANTED,

A LADY wishes to purchase an infant's waggon or carriage, for which a good price will be paid. Any one wishing to dispose of such waggon or carriage will please apply at this office.

Salem July 10, 1863.

QUININE & MORPHINE

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ATTACK ON MILIKEN'S BEND.

Gen. McCulloch has made an official report of the attack on Milliken's Bend, which has so often been stated to be in our hands. The following is an extract of the report:

On yesterday we again met the enemy in force at Milliken's Bend, on the bank of the Mississippi river, under the protection of his gunboats. His pickets, skirmishers, and outposts were steadily driven from ditch to ditch, and hedge to hedge, until he fell behind his breastworks, at which he made a stubborn and desperate stand, but which were carried by our troops with an impetuous charge not excelled since the war commenced. In this charge the regiments of Colonels Waterhouse, Allan, and Fitzhugh, were the participants, until Col. Flournoy's regiment arrived and assisted in driving the enemy from his barricade, an angle in his works on our left. Col. Waterhouse, with his regiment, gallantly charging over the levee and entirely through the enemy's camp to the water's edge. Too much credit cannot be awarded to our officers and men for the courage and gallantry displayed on this battle field. Our loss of 154 in killed, wounded, and missing, shows but too plainly how firm was the resistance of the foe; while the hundreds which they left dead behind their breastworks and strewn over the field, attest with equal clearness how very desperately and efficiently our troops fought.

We met the enemy at fearful odds, and, with well directed fire, bayonets, and clubbed guns, drove him from his stronghold, through his camps, and under the banks of the river and the protection of his gunboats.

The Atlanta Appeal furnishes the conclusion of the battle. It says:

Our forces destroyed all his stores except those needed for their own use—enough to supply them with subsistence for several weeks. It was not their intention to hold the place, it being, by reason of the gunboats, untenable. They retired as conquerors to their camp at Richmond, eight miles from Miliken's Bend. Shortly afterwards they started on another expedition, and in their absence the enemy gathered his forces and made a dash on Richmond, and entirely burned it.

CAPTIONS OF LAWS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE EXTRA SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, A. D, 1863.

ACTS.

An Act in relation to the payment of taxes and to authorise the Public Treasurer and other officers of the State to fund certain issues of the Confederate Treasury notes in the seven per cent. bonds of the Government.

An Act concerning fees of the Public Register of the County of Mecklenburg.

An Act to authorise R. G. Tuttle, late Sheriff of Caldwell county to collect arrears of taxes.

An Act in regard to holding the Courts in and for the county of Jones.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act in relation to the supply of Salt."

An Act to increase the pay of the members of the present General Assembly.

An Act to amend chapter 55 of Revised Code.

An Act for the relief of the sureties of Josiah Hodges late Sheriff of Pitt County.

An Act to legalize certain disbursements of the Treasurer and to amend an act, entitled "An act for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army.

An Act to incorporate the Gibson Hill Mining Company.

An Act authorising the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer.

An Act to authorize the Governor to sign certain State bonds.

An Act to enable refugees and others to vote for members of Congress.

An Act to punish aiders and abettors of deserters.

An Act to regulate the payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers.

An Act concerning the election of members of Congress from this State.

An Act for the relief of Samuel J. Warren, Sheriff of Northampton County.

An Act to incorporate an Insurance Company in the town of Charlotte to be called the North Carolina Stock Insurance Company.

An Act to incorporate the Mocksville High School in the county of Forsyth.

An Act to provide for the better protection of Sheep.

An Act to amend an act, entitled "An act to charter the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company," passed at the session of 1862-'63 and ratified on the 10th of February, 1863.

An Act to increase the salary of Public Librarian.

An Act to extend the time of making settlement with the Agent of Cherokee lands.

An Act to amend chapter 60 of the Revised Code.

An Act to amend the 70th chapter of the Acts of the General Assembly for the session 1858-'59.

An Act to repeal an act to protect the people of North Carolina against small-pox.

An Act for the relief of persons charged with double taxes.

An Act to amend Revised Code chapter 21 Sec. 11.

An Act authorizing county trustees to bring suit in certain cases.

An Act providing for local defence in this State.

An Act in relation to Militia and a Guard for home defence.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolution of thanks to Capt. John Elliott of Pasquotank county and those under his command.

Resolutions concerning the Confederate Currency.

Resolution in favor of Samuel J. Crawford.

Resolution concerning Craven county.

Resolution in favor of Wm. H. Ramsay.

Resolution in favor of A. C. Latham, Sheriff of Craven county, and others.

Resolution in favor of DeCarteret and Armstrong.

Resolution in favor of Clerks and Doorkeepers of the General Assembly.

Resolution to amend resolutions, entitled "Resolutions to raise a Committee of investigation of Railroads of the State."

Resolution calling on the Governor for information in regard to slaves detailed to work on fortifications.

Resolution of thanks to a detachment of men of Maj. John N. Whitford's command for capturing the crew of the Sea Bird, etc.

Resolution requiring the Adjutant General to prepare a tabular statement of the number of Conscripts and Volunteers in the several counties of the State.

New Advertisements.

WAGONS WANTED TO HAUL CORN AND SALT.

THOSE Districts that have not furnished any help to the County in the way of hauling Corn or Salt, are urged to come forward.—Now is the time to haul Salt when roads are good. It is not right that those districts that do no hauling should expect to consume what other districts supply.

Let all who expect to apply for salt see to it that their district renders some help in procuring it.

E. A. VOGLER,
Commissioner for Forsyth Co., N. C.
July 17, 1863. 2w

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on hand **Writing Paper and Envelopes,** which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail.*

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance, will receive prompt attention. O. A. KEHLN.

Salem N. C., July 15th, 1863. 11-tf.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

ON the last Saturdays of July, August and September, the Examining Committee of Forsyth County will attend at the Court House for the purpose of examining into the qualifications of all applicants for teachers of public schools of Forsyth County.

By order of Committee: J. BONER, Chm.

Confederate Taxes.

HAVING been appointed Assessors of the Confederate tax for Forsyth County, we will attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving lists of taxables:

J. G. Sides, Assessor for the southern portion of the County, will attend at

Capt. E. J. Hinn's Thursday,	July	23
John Hasten's, Friday,	"	24
E. Perry's, Saturday,	"	25
Nathan Gurley's, Monday,	"	27
Winston, Tuesday,	"	28
Capt. W. Ebert's, Wednesday,	"	29
J. M. Stafford's, Thursday,	"	30
H. D. Swaim's, Waughtown, Friday,	"	31
Chaffin's Hotel, Salem, Saturday,	August	1

J. M. Richmond, Assessor for the northern portion of the County, will attend at

Sandford Sides', Thursday,	July	23
Bethania, Friday,	"	24
Oldtown, Saturday,	"	25
Pfafftown, Monday,	"	27
Blackburn's, Tuesday,	"	28
Spencer Waggoner's, Wednesday,	"	29
Adams's, Thursday,	"	30
Sedge Garden, Friday,	"	31

The following are the articles which each taxpayer is required to return on oath, if held or owned by him on the 1st of July, 1863:

1. Naval Stores,
2. Salt,
3. Wines and Spirituous Liquors,
4. Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured,
5. Cotton,
6. Wool,
7. Flour,
8. Sugar,
9. Molasses and Syrup.
10. Rice,
11. Other Agricultural Productions.

Returns are also required to be made of all bank notes and other currency on hand or on deposit, on the 1st of July, 1863, and of all credits held or owned on the 1st of July, 1863, on which the interest has not been paid, and which are not employed in a business, the income derived from which is taxed by the tax act.

Returns must also be made on oath, of all profits made by any person, partnership or corporation, during the year 1862, by the purchase within the Confederate States, and sale, otherwise than in the due course of a regular retail business during the said year of any of the following articles, to wit:

Flour, corn, bacon, pork, oats, hay, rice, salt, iron, or manufactures of iron, sugar, molasses made of cane, leather, woolen cloths, shoes, boots, blankets and cotton cloths.

If any person shall refuse or neglect to give lists or make returns within the times required, it is made the imperative duty of the Assessor to add 25 per cent to the tax of the person so refusing or neglecting to list.

J. G. SIDES. } Assessors.
J. M. RICHMOND, }
July 17, 1863. 11-3t

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS FOR THE PROTECTION OF our people, as far as possible, against the evils of speculation, there continues to be necessity to prohibit the exportation of certain articles of our products beyond the limits of our State:

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for thirty days from and after the 18th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations heretofore on the subject of exportation.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

SEAL

Done at the City of Raleigh, the 10th day of July, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
July 17-1w.

Executive Department N. C., ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,) Raleigh, July 10th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 13.

I. THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF THE Militia are ordered to enroll all able-bodied white men between the ages of forty and forty-five years, who are subject to the Conscript Act. Those who are exempt from military duty by the Exemption Acts of Congress, are not to be enrolled under this order.

II. In addition to the exemptions under said act, heretofore published, are the following exempted under act of the Congress and approved April 30th, 1863:—Justices of the Peace, County Trustees, County Solicitors, Coroners, Registers, Tax Collectors, one Deputy Sheriff in each County where there is no Tax Collector, Constables now in office, one Deputy Clerk for each Court when the Court may request it, one County Commissioner for each County for distributing money and provisions among soldiers' families, Agents appointed under act of Legislature for any public duty, Militia Officers, Mayor and Police of Raleigh, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Salisbury and Charlotte, Councellors of State, Board of Internal Improvements, Literary Board, and Employees of the State Government in the different departments.

III. The Commanding Officers of the Militia will report with the men ordered to be enrolled, at Raleigh, on or before the 1st of August.

IV. Each man ordered above will bring with him to Camp one good pair of shoes, two shirts, two pair socks, and one blanket.

By order of Governor VANCE:

DAN'L G. FOWLE,
July 17 2w. Adjutant General.

HARLEM OIL.

FRESH and Genuine. For sale at the DRUG STORE

State of North Carolina, DAVIDSON COUNTY. } In Equity.

John Spurgin, Executor of the last will and testament of Joseph Spurgin, deceased.

Against Absolom Williams and wife and others. Original Bill filed in said Court for an account and settlement of the Estate of said deceased.

In the above case, the undersigned was, at the last Term of said Court, appointed Commissioner to take the account of said Estate. And it appearing that the following defendants therein reside beyond the limits of this State, viz: Josiah Spurgin, Absalom Williams and his wife Sarah, Jacob Ferguson and wife Phebe, Romulus Saultz and wife Christina, Joseph R. Spurgin, Jacob Wilborne and wife Phebe Jane, and William D Spurgin, I hereby notify said non-resident defendants, that I shall, on the 3rd Monday of August next, at my office, in the town of Winston, in the County of Forsyth and State aforesaid, proceed to take said account, when and where they may attend with their evidence.

THOS. J. WILSON, Comm'r.
Winston, N. C., July 6th, 1863. 10-6t

Executor's Sale.

THE subscriber, Executor of the last Will of Joab Teague, dec'd, will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, on the 4th and 5th days of August next, all the following property, belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep,
Wheat, Oats, and Hay;
a Wagon and Carriage;
a lot of Bacon and Lard;
Farming Tools; Household and Kitchen Furniture; and other valuable property.

Also the valuable tract of Land on which dec'd resided, containing 153 acres more or less. The land is well improved, with a good Dwelling House and Barn, and all necessary Outhouses, excellent Orchards and Meadows.

The land lies on the waters of Abbott's Creek, adjoining Abel Watkins and others.

Conditions made known on the day of sale.

☞ Notice is also hereby given to all persons having claims against the said deceased, to present them, duly authenticated, for payment within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES TEAGUE, *Executor.*
Forsyth County, July 3, 1863. ts.

Wanted for the Soldiers.

200,000 POUNDS CHERRIES, (Seeded,) Blackberries, Apples and Peaches, Peeled and Unpeeled.

We again call on the ladies and little girls to dry all the fruit they possibly can for the Army. Do not be afraid of drying too many; the soldiers will be glad to get all you can dry. Surely the Ladies will dry a large quantity, so that their husbands, sons, and friends can have something to eat besides meat and bread.

We also buy BACON.

Bring on everything you can spare; we ought to do all we can.

Liberal prices will be paid.

E. L. HEGE, Commissary Agt.
Salem, July 3, 1863. 3m-pd.

Pay Your Taxes.

THE citizens of Forsyth County are hereby respectfully informed that I have received from the Clerk of the County Court the list of taxable property for the year 1863, and hold it ready for inspection. They are further notified that I will attend at

Sides'	on Thursday 23d July.
Bethania,	on Friday 24th "
Old Town,	on Saturday, 25th "
Pfafftown,	on Monday, 27th "
Blackburn's,	on Tuesday, 28th "
Capt. W. Ebert's,	on Wednesday, 29th "
J. M. Stafford's,	on Thursday, 30th "
H. D. Swaim's (Waughtown)	on Friday, 31st "
Chaffin's Hotel, (Salem,)	on Saturday, 1st August
Capt E. J. Hine's,	on Monday, 3rd "
John Hasten's,	on Tuesday, 4th "
J. Perry's,	on Wednesday, 5th "
Adam's	on Thursday, 6th "
Spencer Waggoner's,	on Friday, 7th "
Nathan Gurley's,	on Saturday, 8th "
Joseph Waggoner's	on Monday, 10th "
Winston,	on Tuesday, 11th "

For the purpose of receiving from the inhabitants of the several Districts in said County, their respective taxes, when and where it is expected that they will be promptly paid, and am obliged to settle all the taxes on or before the 1st day of October next.

The tax is $2 40 on the poll, and 80 cents on the $100 valuation.

☞ All persons are respectfully requested to inform me of any property that the owners have failed to list that the law requires to be listed.

M. MASTEN, Sheriff,
Forsyth County, June 26, 1863. 8-5w

Notice to Conscripts.

ENROLLING OFFICE, Sixth Congressional District, Greensborough, June 12th, 1863.

THE commanding officers of the militia regiments in this district, comprising the counties of Alamance, Guilford, Forsyth, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell and Person, are hereby requested to proceed at once to re-enroll all white male persons within the limits of their respective regiments, between the ages of 18 and 40 years.

This notice includes all those who have been previously exempted or detailed, or who have been discharged from service, from any cause whatever.

All contractors with the Confederate or State Government, making application for details, must have the certificate of the officer with whom they made the contract upon their application.

The commanding officers of the several regiments will assemble their men at the times and places hereinafter named for examination and enrollment, viz:

Col. Murray, 48th Regt., N. C. M., at Graham, Alamance county, on 25th and 26th June.

Col. Mebane, 67th Regt., N. C. M., at Greensboro, Guilford county, on 29th and 30th June.

Col. Coble, 68th Regt., N. C. M., at Greensboro, Guilford county, on 2d and 3d of July.

Col. Masten, 71st Regt., N. C. M., at Winston, Forsyth county, on 6th and 7th July.

Col. Matthews, 121st Regt., N. C. M., at Winston, Forsyth county, on 9th and 10th July.

Col. Baily, 72d Regt., N. C. M., at Danbury, Stokes county, on 13th and 14th of July.

Col. Irvin, 69th Regt., N. C. M., at Wentworth, Rockingham county, on 16th and 17th of July.

Col. Dillard, 70th Regt., N. C. M. at Wentworth, Rockingham county, on 20th and 21st July.

Col. Pinnix, 27th Regt., N. C. M., at Yanceyville, Caswell county, on 23d and 24th July.

Col. Hunt, 44th Regt., N. C. M., at Roxboro, Person county, on 27th and 28th July.

All Militia Officers will be required to attend and show their commissions to the Enrolling officer.

No conscript will be allowed to volunteer after his enrollment, or put in a substitute except at the camp of instruction. J. H. ANDERSON,
Enrolling Officer, 6th Congressional District.
W. R. CARPHART,
8-5w. Surgeon C. S. A., Ch. Ex. Bd.

Executor's Notice.

THE subscriber having at June Term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of V. N. Zevely, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the estate will also please to make payment.

A. T. ZEVELY, Executor.
Salem, June 13, 1863. 4t.

Poetry.

Missing---A Gem.

In the cool, sweet hush of a wooded nook,
Where the May buds sprinkle the green old ground,
And the wind, and the birds, and the limpid brook
Murmur the'r dreams with a drowsy sound,
Who lies so still on the plushy moss,
With his pale cheek pressed on a breezy pillow,
Couched where the light and the shadows cross,
Through the flickering fringe of the willow?
Who lies alas!
So still, so chill in the whispering grass?

A soldier clad in a zouave's dress,
A bright haired man with his lips apart—
One hand thrown up o'er his frank, dead face,
And the other clutching his pulseless heart,
Lies here in the shadows, cool and dim,
His musket swept by a trailing bough;
With a careless grace in his quiet limbs,
And a wound on his manly brow;
A wound alas!
Whence the warm blood drips on the trembling grass.

The violets peer from their dusky beds,
With a tearful dew in their great pure eyes;
The lilies quiver their shining heads,
Their pale lips full of sad surprise,
And the lizard darts through the glistening fern,
And the squirrel rustles the branches hoary;
Strange birds fly out with a cry to bathe
Their wings in the sunset glory;
While the shadows pass
O'er the quiet face on the dewy grass.

God pity the bride who awaits at home,
With her lily white cheeks and her violet eyes,
Dreaming the sweet old dream of love,
While her lover is walking in Paradise;
God strengthen her heart as the days go by,
And the long drear nights of her vigil follow—
Nor bird, nor moon, nor whispering wind,
May breathe the tale of the hollow,
Alas! alas!
The secret is safe with the woodland grass.

VARIETY.

HOW TO OBEY ORDERS.

When the 16th Mississippi Regiment was quartered at Corinth, the guard around their encampment received all sorts of complicated instructions, some of which were forgotten as soon as delivered, while others were rigidly adhered to by the sentinels.

On one occasion, George Wood, of the Adams Light Guard, was instructed by the corporal of his relief not to permit any private soldier to cross the lines unless accompanied by a commissioned officer; nor was he to permit any cakes, candies, fresh pork, fruit, or whiskey to enter the lines upon any pretence whatever.

"I b'leve I've got 'em all," said George—"Let me see—nary soldier to go across the lines on his own hook—that's one; no cakes, that's two; candies is three; fresh pork is four; fruit is five; and whiskey makes up the half dozen. All right, corporal, you can toddle."

George had walked his beat but a few moments when an immense porker came grunting along, evidently well satisfied with his prospects of obtaining a good breakfast from the garbage lying about the camp. He by and by, approached close to the lines, when George suddenly shouted:

"Halt!"

A significant grunt was the only response from his porcine friend, who still came nearer.

"Halt! I say," yelled George, "ef you don't I'll be dad blamed if I don't shoot."

The pig steadily advanced, when *bang!* went George's musket, and down dropped the porker, as dead as a nail.

The Colonel who was enjoying his late paper a few feet off, started up at the report of the musket, and exclaimed:

"How dare you, sir, discharge your musket without orders? Call the Corporal of the Guard."

"Corporal of the Guard! Post No. 9! The d—l to play here, on my line!" shouted George.

"Arrest that man," said the Colonel, as the Corporal made his appearance.

"Well, that's nice," rejoined George, "to arrest a fellow for obeying orders, is tight papers."

"I niver gave yeez any orthers to do the like," said the Corporal.

"The duce you didn't," replied George, "hold on here. Didn't you tell me not to let any soldier cross the lines without being accompanied by an officer?"

"I did—av coorse!"

"Didn't you tell me not to let any cakes come into the lines?"

"Thrue for yees!"

"How about candies?"

"That's all right!"

"Then there was fruit."

"Yis!"

"Whiskey!"

"Niver allowed."

"And FRESH PORK!" yelled George. You don't 'spose I was goin' to let that hog pass my line, do you, when I knew it was agin orders. When you catch me on post, you can bet your life I'm thar! Obey orders, I do, allus!"

The Colonel burst into a roar of laughter, and ordered the sentinel to resume his duty. The injunction against admitting fresh pork over our lines was for the time being laid aside.—*Jackson Mississippian.*

To Make Hard Soap of Soft.—Take good soft soap, any quantity you choose, bring it to a boiling heat, then add salt gradually, stirring it constantly till you observe it separate—something like curds and whey. Then let it cool, and you can cut it into bars and take out, leaving the ley in the kettle. To purify it further put the soap again into the kettle, and add an equal quantity of water, and for every five pounds of soap one-fourth pound of rosin, make it boil, and again add salt as before. When cold cut into bars and lay up to dry.

To Extract Grease From Cloth.—The following is infallible:—To sixteen ounces of rectified spirits of wine add ten grains of carbonate of potash (pure) half an ounce of essential oil of bergamot, and one ounce of sulphuric ether; mix, and keep in a glass-stoppered bottle. Apply with a piece of sponge, soaking the cloth thoroughly when the grease is not recent. The mixture emits a peculiarly fragrant odor, and being a fluid soap, chemically composed, will be found a perfect solvent of oily matter.—[Exchange.

[The above is a good receipt for the purpose stated; of this we judge from the nature of the substances of which it is composed. A cheaper fluid for the same purpose, and one that will answer equally as well, may be made of an ounce of liquid ammonia and four ounces of alcohol mixed with an equal quantity of water.

IMPORTANT SUGGESTIONS.

1. A man faints, place him flat on his back and let him alone.

2. If any poison is swallowed drink instantly half a glass of cold water with a heaping teaspoonful each of common salt and ground mustard stirred into it; this vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach; but for fear some of the poison may still remain, swallow the white of one or two raw eggs or drink a cup of strong coffee, these two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any dozen other articles known, with the advantage of their being always at hand; if not, a half pint of sweet oil, or lamp oil, or "drippings," of melted butter or lard are good substitutes, especially if they vomit quickly.

3. The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut instantly is to cover it profusely with cobweb, or flour and salt half and half.

4. If the blood comes from a wound by jets or spirts, be spry, or the man will be dead in a few minutes, because an artery is severed; tie a handkerchief loosely around near the part between the handkerchief and the skin, twist it round until blood ceases to flow, and keep it there until the doctor comes; if in a position where the handkerchief cannot be used, press the thumb on a spot near the wound, between the wound, and the heart, increase the pressure until the bleeding ceases, but do not lessen that pressure for an instant, until the physician arrives, so as to glue up the wound by the coagulation or hardening of the cooling blood.

5. If your clothing takes fire, slide the hands down the dress, keeping them as close to the body as possible, at the same time sinking to the floor by bending the knees; this has a smothering effect on the flames; if not extinguished, or a great headway gotten, lie down on the floor, roll over and over, or better, envelop yourself in a carpet, or bed cloth, or any garment you can get hold of, always preferring woolen.

A New Method of Divorce.—In Beirne they have a novel method of dealing with matrimonial disputants. Divorces are freely granted, but the first applicants must go through the following test:

A small room was prepared in which husband and wife were put, the door being then closed, to remain so for six weeks, except it should be set in motion at the urgent request of the wedded pair. There was in the room one stool, one plate, one spoon, a unity of all the requisites, and a solitary bed of such dimensions that if they chose to use it together they must needs lie very close. Of one thing, and only one, there was a duplicate; and that a little treatise on the duties of husbands and wives towards each other. No visitor was permitted to go near them, and they had only a glimpse at intervals of the grim face of the jailor, as he pushed their food through a hole in the door. It is stated that the test was attended with the most wholesome results. In most cases the parties were excellent friends in a few days, and very few could stand out for more than a fortnight. Another very gratifying circumstance was that they had scarcely on record a case in which a second application was made by persons who had already gone through the ordeal.—*Bishop Burnet.*

PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The *Southern Watchman* puts up the following knock-down argument in reference to the price of newspapers to which we invite the attention of all readers:

It is said that owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case it would now be unfair to take gold as a standard of value. Inasmuch as corn is the basis of our provision crop, let us try that as a standard. When we published our paper at \$2, we could buy four bushels of corn for that amount. Our paper was therefore worth four bushels of corn. Four bushels of corn is now worth \$12 in this market, and further up the country \$20. Our paper is therefore worth \$12 by the corn standard. It was formerly worth two bushels of wheat—Wheat was selling here a few weeks ago at \$12, Measured by the wheat standard, our paper is worth \$24. A year's subscription to our paper would formerly buy ten pounds of sole leather, which at present prices, amounts to \$30. Our paper is therefore, measured by this standard, worth \$30 per year. A year's subscription would formerly by four yards of jeans, or sixteen yards of cotton homespun. The four yards of jeans is worth \$20, and the country homespun \$24 at this time. According to this standard, our paper is now worth from \$20 to \$24. A year's subscription would formerly by sixteen pounds of bacon, which will now cost \$16 or upward. Hence our paper is worth \$16 by the bacon standard. We might thus go on ad infinitum, in every case, that to bring newspapers to a level with everything else would fix their price at from \$12 to \$20 per year.

How to Prevent Sore Shoulders in Working Horses:—"The plan we have tried and never found to fail, is to get a piece of leather and have it cut into such a shape as to lie snugly between the shoulders of the horse and the collar. This fends off all the friction, as the collar slips and moves on the leather, and not on the shoulders of the horses. Chafing is caused by friction, hence this remedy is quite a plausible one, and is much better than tying slips of leather and pads of sheepskin under the collar.

TO PREVENT TOOLS FROM RUSTING.—Thousands of dollars are lost each year, by the rusting of plows, hoes, shovels, &c. Some of this might be prevented, by an application of lard and resin to all steel or iron implements. Take three times as much weight of lard as resin, and melt them together. This can be applied with a brush, or cloth, to all surfaces in danger of rusting, and they can be easily kept bright. If tools are to be laid away for the Winter, give them a coating of this, and you will be well repaid. It can be kept for a long time, and should be always at hand ready for use.

Executor's Notice

THE subscriber having at June Term of Forsyth County Court, qualified as Executor of the estate of V. N. Zevely, dec'd, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the estate will also please to make payment.

[illegible] T. ZEVELY, Executor.

Salem, June 12, 1863. 4t.

NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

For the information of those wishing to address persons in the army, and desiring to know the brigades to which the several regiments are attached, we publish the following:

Clingman's Brigade—8th, 31st, 51st and 61st.

Cooke's Brigade—15th, 27th, 46th and 48th.

Bates' Brigade—29th.

Daniel's Brigade—32d, 43d, 45th, 50th and 53d.

Davis' Brigade—55th.

Hoke's Brigade—6th, 21st, 54th and 57th.

Hampton's Brigade—9th.

Iverson's Brigade—5th, 12th, 20th and 23d.

Lane's Brigade—7th, 18th, 28th, 33rd and 37th.

Lee's, W. H. F., Brigade—19th.

Pryor's Brigade—1st and 3d.

Pender's Brigade—13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th.

Pettigrew's Brigade—11th, 26th, 42d, 44th, 47th and 52d.

Ransom's Brigade—24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th.

Ramseur's Brigade—2d, 4th, 14th and 30th.

Robertson's Brigade—41st, 59th and 63d.

Not Brigaded—10th, 17th, 36th, 40th, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th and 65th.

The following are the infantry regiments: 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 64th.

The following are Cavalry Regiments; 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th, 63d, 65th.

The following are Artillery Regiments: 10th, 36th, 40th.

The following are the Battalions;

Lieutenant Colonel Charles E. Shober's, formerly Wharton J. Green's, Infantry; Major J. H. Nethercutt's Rangers; Major R. W. Wharton's Sharp shooters; Major John W. Moore's Artillery; Major W. L. Young's Artillery; Major Alexander McRae's Artillery; Colonel Peter Mallett's Camp Guard; Whitford's Battalion Rangers.

Colonel W. H. Thomas's Legion of Highlanders and Indians is composed of one Regiment and one Battalion, and numbers over 1,500 men; Maj. Alfred H. Baird's Battalion of Cavalry.

PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned will issue, in a few weeks, at Richmond, Va., a weekly journal, to be called "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH!"

It will be nearly a duplicate in size, form and general features of the world renowned London "Punch," so long an acknowledged power in the British Isles in the reformation of public abuses, and the enlightenment of the public mind, flashing as it did with the genius of Hood, of Jarold, and a host of wits, poets, and philosophic thinkers.

The proprietors of the "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" bring to the difficult task of successfully conducting such a journal the advantage of capital, abundant mental resources, and practical skill. The editor for many years past, has been connected, in a leading editorial capacity, with the largest daily papers of New Orleans and Mobile, while the gentlemen who will have charge of typographical and engraving departments are unsurpassed in that skill necessary for success.

Every number will be illustrated with numerous cuts, appropriate to the times (humorous and serious,) from the hands of one of the best engravers on the continent—an artist whose name is familiar to the reading public of the South.

In fine, the undersigned are determined to make "THE SOUTHERN PUNCH" the spiciest most readable, and best illustrated literary journal in America. It shall distance competition.

TERMS.—Subscription for single copies \$10 per annum. News dealers supplied at the rate of \$15 per hundred copies. Address

OVERALL, CAMPBELL, HUGHES & Co.
Publishers, Richmond, Va.

☞ Office on Main street, between 9th and 10th.

June 29, 1863.

The History of N. Carolina

PUBLISHED in 1851 by the undersigned, preface conceded that it contained omissions unavoidable and many imperfections. A second edition was then promised, which would remedy these defects. This is now called for. He will be grateful to any one who will point out any errors in the dates, names or facts in the various counties of the State, and any biographical sketch of those who have done service in the field or State.

Letters may be sent to me, care of Hon. D. L. Swain.

JOHN H. WHEELER.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 4th 1863.

Editors publishing this for three months, and sending me a copy of the paper containing the same shall receive a copy of the second edition when published, which will be enlarged carefully corrected and embellished with engravings.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

Callie Bealo,	Hon. John C. McGee,
Geo. W. Barton,	Wm. Porter,
W. Burns,	W. H. Pace,
Henry M. Clark,	Phebe S. Richards,
Miss Mildred Franklin,	Wm. Sanders,
S. J. Harnsberger, 3.	Miss E. J. Stuart,
Miss E. J. Hasten,	Sallie Slater,
Jesse Huff,	Wm. Taylor,
Wm. P. Harris,	W. B. Taylor,
Miss Sallie Kerr,	Miss Nancy Vogler,
F. S. Kerr,	Messrs. Williams & Co.,
Mrs. Ellen B. Kennedy,	Thos. Walker,
Miss C. V. Little,	Joseph Wyer.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

C. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1863.

THOMAS T. BEST,
MERCHANT TAILOR
WINSTON, N. C.,
SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston.

Jan. 8, 1863. T. T. B. 26-1y

Common School Committeemen, FOR 1863.

The Board of Superintendents of Forsyth County met in the County Court Clerk's Office on the 20th inst., and made the following appointments of Committeemen for the ensuing year, in the several School Districts. This will be considered a sufficient notice to them. Their term of service will commence on the first Monday in May next, and in one month from that time they are required to return the number and names of all the children in their districts between the ages of six and twenty-one years. They are requested to call on Joshua Boner, Esq., Chairman of the Board, for blanks.

1. Ransom Phipps, Jas. D. Payne, Wm Clinard
2. J. S. Harmon, Allen Watson, J. A. Young.
3. Steph. Hester, J. Lowry, Ashley Dwiggins.
4. Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, F. J. Fulp.
5. Jacob Crim, Wm. J. Pegram, Smith Linville.
6. Wm. Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, J. Shields.
7. Peter Husten, J. Hedgecock, J. W. Adkins.
8. Philip Kerner, G. W. Wilson, J. Huff.
9. Sol. Teague, Tho. C. Deen, John R. Jones.
10. J. E. Clayton, Tyre Carter, N. D. Sullivan.
11. Amos Steward, E. J. Hine, Emanuel Reed.
12. A. G. Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13. Henry Reed, J. M. Charles, Benj. Snider.
14. J. L. Steward, Wm. M. Lomax, R. Hester.
15. H. D. Swain, Alex. Hall, John J. Nissen.
16. H. Kinnaman, H Albertson, A. Nicholson.
17. J. P. Crews, John Beeson, Joseph M. Crews.
18. W. Marshall, I. W. Morris, S. S. Clemmons.
19. S Waggoner, J E Matthews, T M Marshall.
20. J M Stafford, S H Laugenour, W L Swaim.
21. W W Thornton, H. Crouse, T. H Spach.
22. C D Sides, Amos Faw, Dan'l Reich.
23. G. W Burke, Wm Ebert, Frederick Burkhart.
24. Nelson Cook, R J Bell, Wm Barrow.
25. G H Renegar, A Bevel, Peter Fetter.
26. Charles Miller, Robt Walker, J E Ogburn.
27. Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
28. J Guthrie, Em'l Perrell, Edward Marshall.
29. Solomon Vogler, John Boyer, John Harper.
30. John Miller, J C Crews, Lewis Thomas.
31. Thos Spach, Nath'l Ketner, John Crater.
32. C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
33. Wm Flynt, Sam'l Styres, Wm Shouse.
34. Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm. F Clayton.
35. Alex Ridings, Jno. Blackburn, Thomas Croft.
36. Nath'l Pfaff, Jesse Conrad, Daniel Doub.
37. Tho's Shultz, David Shouse, Alex Transou.
38. T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendrix.
39. H G Anderson, John Null, A P Styres.
40. Henry Hart, Wiley Hanser, W R Griffith.
41. W B Stipe, J S Pledger, L C Laugenour.
42. Wm Goslen, H R Lehman, Philip Mock.
43. Jesse Long, Solomon Hunter, Joseph Vogler.
44. Wm Spainhour, Israel Sides, B Brinkley.
45. Wash Payne, Nath Scales, Hezekiah Flynn
46. W B Doub, C M Anderson, Wm Hunter.
47. James Crim, Dan'l Powers, Geo Miller.
48. T F Keehln, J D Sewers, T F Crist.
49. N F Sullivan, John H Moser, F Morris.
50. W A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner
51. John Grubb, Dempsey Bailey, Henry Fogle.
52. Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, W H Swain.
53. Jesse Mock, Arch'd Sink.

C. L. BANNER, Clerk,
Ex. Officio to B. S.

Winston, April 23, 1863.

Adjutant & Inspector Gen's Office, RICHMOND, May 11th, 1863.

General Orders, No 58.

I. The following notice, relative to exchanged prisoners, is published for the information of all concerned:

EXCHANGE NOTICE No. 5—The following Confederate officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, at any time previous to May 6, 1863.

2. All officers captured at any place, before the 1st of April, 1863, who have been released on parole.

3. All men captured in North Carolina or Virginia before the 1st of March, 1863, who have been released on parole.

4. The officers and men captured and paroled by Gen. S. P. Carter, in his expedition to East Tennessee, in December last.

5. The officers and men captured and paroled by Lieut. Col. Stewart, at Van Buren, Arkansas, January 25, 1863; by Col. Dickey, in December 1862, in his march to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and by Capt. Cameron, at Corinth, Mississippi, in December, 1862.

6. The officers and men paroled at Oxford, Mississippi, on the 23d December, 1862, at Deark, Arkansas, on the 17th of January, 1863, and Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 23d of Feb., 1863.

7. All persons who have been captured on the sea, or the waters leading to the same, or upon the sea coast of the Confederate or United States, at any time previous to December 10th, 1862.

8. All civilians who have been arrested at any time before the 6th of May, 1863, and released on parole, are discharged from any and every obligation contained in said parole. If any such person has taken any oath of allegiance to the United States, or given any bond, or if his release was accompanied with any other condition, he is discharged from the same.

9. If any persons embraced in any of the foregoing sections, or in any section of any previous Exchange Notice, wherein they are declared exchanged, are in any Federal prison, they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

Richmond, May 9, 1863.

II. All persons, whether citizens or soldiers, are expressly prohibited from using, or in any manner interfering with fuel, or wood cut and delivered for the use of railroads or railroad companies. It is of the first importance that this order should be observed, and it will be strictly obeyed and enforced by the army.

By order,
(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

May 29—6t.

By the Governor of North Carolina.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, THE PRESIDENT OF THE Confederate States, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the Constitution, has made a requisition upon North Carolina for seven thousand men to serve within the limits of the State, for six months from and after the first day of August next; and whereas, it is desirable that, if possible, the troops should be raised by voluntary enlistment, with the right to select their own officers:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, calling on the patriotic citizens of the State to volunteer for State defense, and tender their services in companies, battalions and regiments, on or before the 17th of July.

The control and management of the troops raised under this Proclamation will be retained by the authorities of the State.

Orders for the enrolment of the militia, preparatory to a draft, in case it may be necessary, will be issued by the Adjutant General.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Raleigh, this 17th day of June, A. D., 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.
R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.
June 26–2w.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c. &c.
For sale at this Office.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1863.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for \$00. Ten copies for \$00. Fifteen copies for \$00. Twenty copies for \$00.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1863.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office
THE JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary.
Delivery Bonds,	Administr's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License,	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. C. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30, 1861.

THE SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

THE proprietor is happy to announce that he has succeeded in making arrangements to have the paper

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

The illustrations will be commenced early in July, and will embrace portraits of distinguished Generals, Civilians, Sketches of Southern Scenery, and sketches illustrating Stories.

The first of the second half of volume four will be issued July the 4th, and will contain the first chapter of an original and very romantic story of Southern Life, with illustrations, entitled

"MYRA BRUCE,"
OR
TRUE LOVE RUNNING ROUGHLY,

with the usual variety of Essays, Poetry, &c.

The additional expense incurred to illustrate, with the increased price of paper and labor, necessitate a further advance in the rates of subscription. The terms after July 1st will be—

For one year	\$7 00
For six months,	4 00
Single copies,	20

News Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

Address JAMES GARDNER,
Augusta Georgia.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.
Large Rope, Curry Combs Drugs and Medicines, Dyestuffs, &c., &c.

may be had at HEGE'S.

Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 44–4w–pd

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. SOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. BODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

Census of North Carolina 1860.

COUNTIES.	WHITE.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,393	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,367	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	6,172	799	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	[illegible]	433	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	219	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	104	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	276	2127	5343
Carteret	6,054	159	1969	8185
Caswell	6,581	279	9355	16215
Catawba	9,033	28	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	36	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	6842
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	368	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,190	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7190
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,761	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	184	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	683	4081	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	592	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,287	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	360	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	845	5453	11009
Robeson	8,564	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	2?5	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly [illegible] cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

2 cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distance, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 15
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	208 to 89
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 17
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Rat'tion.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	
Tennessee, maj. popular vote 51,170.		

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine, [illegible] at [illegible] DRUG STORE.

QUEEN'S [illegible] for sale at the [illegible] DRUG STORE.

Salem, March 27, 1863.